

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,036

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Kennedy Rules Out 1984 Bid In U.S. Presidential Election

By Bill Peterson  
and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy ruled out a candidacy in the 1984 presidential election Wednesday, saying he could not subject his family to another campaign at a time when he and his wife, Joan, are going through a divorce.

Mr. Kennedy, with his three children, ranging in age from 13 to 20, was in front of him, said he was in a "strong one" but he had made a decision for the sake of his family.

The 1980 campaign was sometimes a difficult experience, and it was very soon to ask them to go through it again, Mr. Kennedy said. "In addition, the decision that Joan and I have made about our marriage has been painful for our children as well as for ourselves."

"For these reasons, I believe that my first and overriding obligation now is to Patrick, Kara and Teddy."

Mr. Kennedy, 50, a Massachusetts Democrat, made his announcement in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. It was carried live on television. Not only did he rule out becoming a candidate, but he also said he would not accept a draft nomination.

But Mr. Kennedy strongly indicated that he remains interested in the presidency at some point. "Actually, I enjoyed campaigning a lot in Iowa," the first step in the presidential nominating process, "in 1980. And who knows, someday I may do it again," he said.

In Brasilia, President Ronald Reagan was asked whether he was likely to follow Mr. Kennedy's lead. He replied: "You know, I don't think there's much of a record of me imitating Teddy Ken-

nedy." The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Kennedy's decision was "a problem of the Democratic Party, and they're welcome to it," he added. Earlier, he had said he was surprised by the decision. He pointed out that he has ties with the Kennedy family.

"I worked very closely with Bob Kennedy," he said, referring to Mr. Kennedy's elder brother, Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1968. "In fact, I was with him when he was killed, and I escorted his children back home."

Although he declined to endorse any of the other Democratic hopefuls, Mr. Kennedy said he "will be active nationally" in the party.

"I want to see a party that wins the presidency in 1984, not for the sake of winning alone but because its philosophy, its program and its nominee deserve that victory," he said. "I want to see a Democratic majority restored in the Senate because only then can we move our nation forward once again."

"And I want to see a society which no longer summons our people to selfishness but once more challenges us to give something back to America in return for all that America has given to us."

Mr. Kennedy won his fourth full term in the Senate last month. Shortly after the election, it was announced that he and his wife, Joan, legally separated for two years, would complete formal divorce proceedings soon.

Joan Kennedy was reportedly present last week at the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, when Mr. Kennedy's three children and other family members discussed his political plans with him. Sources described the children as "adamant" in opposing another presidential race while they are still in school, but reportedly they did not rule it out in the future.

Edward M. Kennedy



Police carried Walid Jumblat, leader of Lebanon's Druze Moslems, from the scene of a West Beirut car-bomb explosion Wednesday. Mr. Jumblat and his wife were slightly wounded.

## U.S. Expected to Double Troops In Lebanon Peacekeeping Force

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration probably will double the number of American troops in Lebanon to 2,400 in response to an appeal from the Lebanese president, U.S. and diplomatic sources say.

The object is to hasten withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon. Arrangements for a withdrawal are proceeding much slower than the United States had hoped, in part because the Israelis are demanding political concessions from the Lebanese government first, the U.S. officials say.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin "wants something to take to the Israeli electorate and say, 'See, it was worth it. It was right,'" a State Department official said Tuesday.

President Reagan, during a conversation with reporters Wednesday in Brasilia, during his Latin American tour, said the United States was talking with its "friends and allies" about expanding the multinational force using troops from other nations.

He indicated that the plan would not involve sending additional U.S. Marines to Beirut, but said rather that it was intended "to see if there are other nations that would like to join in that force."

Amin Gemayel, Lebanon's president, has formally asked France, Italy and the United States to enlarge their contingents in the peacekeeping force.

State Department sources said discussions are under way with several other nations on the possibility of their joining the force. The officials emphasized that no conclusions have been reached.

Israelis Prepare for Winter

Drew Middleton of The New York Times reported from Rashaya, Lebanon:

Israeli soldiers who hold front-line positions near here, 400 yards (about 365 meters) from Syrian troops, are preparing for winter. Underground bunkhouses accommodate an infantry squad have been built. Heavy clothing has been issued.

The Syrians, however, are still in summer uniforms. They have apparently made no preparations for a winter that usually means heavy rains, snow and bitter cold, conditions that are expected to force armor and artillery out of the fields and onto the roads.

Three Syrian soldiers could recently be seen through field glasses strolling down a road from a hill called Sultan Yaqub. On the right, the crew of an armored personnel carrier, the forward Syrian point in that sector, was looting in the sun on an unseasonably warm day.

American diplomacy is trying to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrian and Israeli forces that face each other at the mouth of the Bekaa, a valley 75 miles (120 kilometers) long that runs northeastward through Lebanon. But in this southeastern Lebanese area, there are no signs that either force intends to retire in the immediate future.

The Israeli captain in charge of this part of the line said he and his troops had seen no signs that the Syrians were getting ready for winter. He said the Syrians had not "made their housing ready for the cold."

But he and more senior Israeli officers said they believe the Syr-

ian high command might have other ideas. As long as the Syrians can hold or think they can hold, the Israelis believe, they will remain.

Sultan Yaqub is the key to the Syrian position. Topped by a village of the same name, it rises from the plain at the western edge of the mouth of the Bekaa.

The Bekaa is strategically important to Syria. Any Israeli drive up the valley would flank Damascus. Consequently, the Syrian forces covering this section of the front appear formidable — the equivalent of two divisions, including seven armored brigades and two artillery groups.

In all, about four Syrian divisions are deployed in Lebanon and along the frontier between Lebanon and Syria. The Israelis estimate the Syrian force's strength at 40,000 troops and 1,500 tanks. They estimate that 1,200 of the tanks are deployed in Lebanon along with 450 artillery pieces.

Regardless of whether the Israelis remain, they are busy constructing support installations that would enable much more than a single armored division to go into action.

Buildings are clearing spaces on the plateau on both sides of the main road north from Metulla on the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. Hangars are being built and depots are multiplying in the area behind the front.

The Israeli division commander, Brigadier General Emanuel — the Israeli Defense Forces forbids the use of last names — has a high opinion of the Syrian infantry. Describing Syrian resistance to his division's push north in the early days of the Israeli invasion, the commander said, "The infantry stood and fought as long as they could, waiting to retire until the tanks were on top of them."

## Mubarak Sets Visit to Bonn

United Press International

BONN — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit Bonn Dec. 13 and 14, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

## Short-Term Brazil Loan Is Announced by U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — The United States will make a \$1.2-billion short-term loan to President Joao Figueiredo's government to help Brazil meet interest payments on its \$85-billion foreign debt, Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Wednesday.

Mr. Shultz disclosed the arrangement following a 90-minute meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Figueiredo devoted largely to Brazil's economic and foreign debt problems.

The loan will help Brazil make interest payments on its foreign debt while the International Monetary Fund arranges a \$6-billion loan spread over three years.

"The United States has extended a bridging loan that was finalized last week and will help bridge between this time and when the IMF loan is arranged," Mr. Shultz said.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the loan totals \$1.2 billion.

Mr. Shultz described the loan as a "normal swap" arrangement in international finance but said it will be a government-to-government arrangement instead of coming from private banks.

A long-term credit to Brazil, perhaps as much as \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion, is planned for syndication among a large group of banks in January.

## Druze Leader Survives Blast In West Beirut

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A powerful car-bomb blast ripped through the heart of Moslem West Beirut on Wednesday, apparently aimed at the Druze warlord Walid Jumblat, who escaped with only a slight head wound.

Security sources said four persons were killed and 15 wounded when the car bomb was detonated just as Mr. Jumblat drove his Mercedes out of an underground garage onto a central West Beirut thoroughfare. Mr. Jumblat's wife, who was sitting next to him, also escaped with only slight cuts.

The car in which the bomb was hidden was located only 15 feet (4.5 meters) from Mr. Jumblat's car when it exploded, turning the eight cars around it into burned-out hulks and sending shards of glass and splinters of steel in all directions. The dead and injured were believed to be passers-by and occupants of the nearby cars, several of whom had to be pried out of the twisted steel wrecks by Red Cross workers.

The brunt of the blast seems to have been absorbed by the cars around the booby-trapped vehicle. Mr. Jumblat's car had only its front hood smashed in and a large cinder block blown through its front windshield. Fortunately for Mr. Jumblat, the flying concrete landed between him and his wife.

The apparent assassination attempt against Mr. Jumblat, 33, follows almost two months of kidnappings, slayings and gunfights between the Druze followers and Christian militiamen in the Chuf mountain villages southeast of Beirut.

Mr. Jumblat led a coalition of Moslem and Palestinian militias that ruled West Beirut from the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war until the Israeli invasion. He was thrust into prominence after the assassination of his father, Kamal, in 1977. His father was the traditional Druze chieftain at that time and was put down by unidentified assailants during a rally in a mountain village.

Mr. Jumblat's grandfather, Fuad, was also assassinated, by a fellow Druze in 1926.

## New Mexico President Acts Fast on Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado was inaugurated Wednesday as Mexico's 74th president. He immediately launched an emergency program to "reorder" an economy on the brink of collapse.

"We are in an emergency," he told the Mexican Congress moments after he took the oath of office. "This is not the moment for hesitation or complaining; it is a time for definition and responsibility."

Mr. de la Madrid said his program was designed "to wage an in-depth combat against inflation, to protect employment and to re-establish the basic conditions for a dynamic, sustained, just and efficient development."

The program would include cuts in government spending and measures to ensure "scrupulous honesty" in government economic management.

Tax reforms, guaranteed employment, and efforts to channel credit to national development are key provisions in his plan. He said details would be announced during his first month in office.

"The crisis is evident in the expressions of mistrust and pessimism regarding the country's ability to fulfill its immediate requirements," Mr. de la Madrid said.

He said that the decision of his predecessor, José López Portillo, to nationalize the private banking system was "irreversible." But he warned that government corruption would be punished.

Late Tuesday, Mr. de la Madrid appointed a cabinet of mostly foreign-educated economic specialists in their late 30s and early 40s. He retained Jesús Silva Herzog as secretary of finance and public credit. Mr. Silva-Herzog has been advocating severe austerity measures.

The selection of Mr. Silva-Herzog signals that Mr. de la Madrid intends to pursue the budget-cutting recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, which has pledged to provide loans of \$4.65 billion if the recommendations are accepted.

Bernardo Sepúlveda, 39, the ambassador to Washington and a close associate of Mr. de la Madrid, was selected as foreign minister.

Manuel Bartlett, 46, another close adviser to Mr. de la Madrid since 1979, was named to head the Ministry of Government, which controls important security organizations.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who like Mr. de la Madrid studied at Harvard University, was named to head the Ministry of Programming and Budgeting. At 34, Mr. Salinas will be the youngest member of the cabinet. Many consider him to be Mr. de la Madrid's closest aide.

No immediate announcement was made on the two most important positions outside of the cabinet: the director of Pemex, the oil monopoly, and head of the Bank (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## González Set to Freeze Spain's NATO Entry

Reuters

MADRID — Felipe González, the Spanish prime minister-designate, said Wednesday that he was ready to freeze the process of Spanish integration into NATO.

Mr. González was speaking during a parliamentary debate, after which he was to be sworn in as prime minister, either late Wednesday or Thursday.

"The government is ready to freeze Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the first day of its mandate," he said in answer to a question.

On Tuesday, Mr. González referred in a parliamentary address only to the need to review membership of NATO, and he was widely criticized for vagueness on the subject.

But on Wednesday he renewed an election pledge to hold a referendum on NATO membership. He linked the question directly to the Spanish claim to sovereignty over the British colony of Gibraltar, saying that his government would never let a foreign admiral give orders to a Spanish admiral on Spanish territory.

He said, however, that he would propose that the Gibraltar border be reopened to pedestrian traffic for "humanitarian reasons." The border was closed by Franco in 1969 to press the sovereignty claim.

Mr. González said that the outgoing centrist government had rushed Spain into joining NATO last June without thorough consideration.

With the Socialists holding 202 of the 350 seats in the lower house of the Cortes, Mr. González was assured of winning a vote of confidence for his program. The Communists, with four deputies, announced that they would vote with the Socialists, as did a leftist Basque deputy and Adolfo Suárez, a former prime minister who controls two seats.

But Santiago Carrillo, who recently stepped down as leader of the Spanish Communist Party, said the Spanish left was astonished by the proposed Socialist cabinet, which is to be dominated by moderates.

Commenting on his Tuesday speech, editorial writers and political opponents said that Mr. González had failed to come up with concrete solutions to Spain's multiple economic problems.

The opposition, led by the rightist Popular Alliance, said it would press Mr. González for precise details on how the Socialists would carry out promises such as cutting unemployment and inflation.

These were among the main targets presented Tuesday by Mr. González in his parliamentary address, which also laid down foreign policy goals of entering the European Community within four years.

Mr. González's cabinet, made up of moderates and dominated by economists, will formally take office when he is sworn in, thus completing a transition that began when the Union of the Democratic Center and the outgoing prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, were soundly defeated in a general election on Oct. 28.

The election, the third since the death of Franco, wiped out the Union of the Democratic Center and left the Cortes divided into blocs led by the Socialists and the Popular Alliance.



President Ronald Reagan spoke to reporters Wednesday in Brasilia as an aide, Michael K. Deaver, right, urged him on to a meeting with Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Brazil's president.

## Reagan Renews Support in Brasilia

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — President Ronald Reagan, on the first stop of a four-nation tour of Latin America, began discussions Wednesday with President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and emerged pledging renewed U.S. support.

"We have come to some agreements about future cooperation," Mr. Reagan said after his 90-minute discussion with Mr. Figueiredo.

Mr. Reagan, who arrived in Brasilia Tuesday night at the start of a Latin American tour to strengthen

relations, said he looked forward to "working with Brazil on their economic problems as well as our own."

As the two leaders met, members of the White House press office traveling with the president announced that Mr. Reagan had signed a proclamation waiving U.S. quotas for sugar used to produce alcohol and gasoline, for industrial purposes.

The waiving of the sugar quotas was seen as symbolic of the administration's efforts to ease the trade

protectionism Mr. Figueiredo has decried.

Brazil, the world's largest sugar producer, had complained that quotas imposed by Mr. Reagan in May to protect the U.S. sugar market would cost up to \$400 million in exports this year. This is just a fraction of Brazil's total annual exports of \$22 billion, but the issue typifies its complaints about U.S. restraints on its trade.

Mr. Figueiredo, who visited the United States in May, has blamed the industrialized nations for causing

## INSIDE

■ Reynaldo Bignone, the president of Argentina, has announced presidential elections will be held next year to return the country to democracy by March 1984. Page 5.

■ U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block renews Reagan administration's attacks on the European Community's subsidies of its farm-product exports. Page 4.

■ A revolutionary technique for medical diagnosis involving the use of a magnetic device is expected to perform better and more safely than scanners using X-rays. Page 7.

■ In its first big confrontation with labor, the West German government has refused to rescue a threatened steelworks unless union members agree to consider pay cuts. Page 9.

## Venice Flooded for 4th Day

United Press International

VENICE — High waters flooded the center of Venice for the fourth consecutive day Wednesday.

# Stockman Orders Health Agency Cuts

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, the budget director, has ordered deep cuts in federal health agencies for the next fiscal year, including 20-percent personnel reductions for both the Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control.

These are two of the main federal agencies involved in protection of the public health. The cut in the Centers for Disease Control would occur in one year and that for the Food and Drug Administration over three years.

The orders are contained in a budget document sent by Mr. Stockman's Office of Management and Budget to the Department of Health and Human Services on Nov. 23. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post on Tuesday.

Similar documents have been sent to other departments for the fiscal 1984 budget that President Ronald Reagan will send to Congress early next year. The White House has already indicated that the 1984 budget will involve deep cuts in domestic spending programs beyond the cuts that Mr. Reagan pushed through Congress in each of the past two years.

Mr. Reagan has said he does not want to increase taxes or to moderate his military budget, which means that almost all the burden of holding down the deficit will fall on domestic programs.

Indications from both parties are that Congress will resist further large cuts, however, and the budget office orders can be appealed to the president by Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services. Mr. Schweiker successfully appealed some cuts last year; aides would not speculate on whether he would do the same now.

The budget documents indicate that the budget office wants both the Centers for Disease Control and the Food and Drug Administration to start charging "user fees" to offset some of the contemplated cuts in government funds.

The National Institutes of Health would be required to start charging for room and board to patients under treatment at its research center in Bethesda, Maryland.

The budget office, according to the documents, has also told the Department of Health and Human Services to dismantle its Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration and disperse its functions to other agencies.

Most of the functions and personnel in the office of the assistant secretary for health would be shifted to other agencies, and the assistant secretary function would be cut to a small staff concerned with broad policy decisions.

The budget office also is proposing personnel and money cuts for the Indian Health Service and a number of other public health agencies.

In some cases, the funding and personnel levels would be below the actual dollar levels contemplated by Congress for fiscal 1983.

Sources said that in addition to cuts in public health programs, the budget office wants to cut personnel in Mr. Schweiker's administrative offices from 4,000 to 3,000, wiping out a large number of budget, personnel and public affairs jobs, and to cut personnel sharply in the Office of Human Development Services.

However, the budget office apparently has approved Mr. Schweiker's request of about \$1 billion for the Head Start program for disadvantaged children, making no attempt to cut it. Last year, Mr. Schweiker successfully appealed an attempt to cut Head Start.

# U.S. Official Urges Supreme Court To Let States Regulate Abortions

By Jim Mann  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official has urged the U.S. Supreme Court to stop deciding so many abortion cases and to give state legislatures much more freedom to regulate abortion.

But when pressed Tuesday during a Supreme Court hearing, Rex E. Lee, U.S. solicitor general, said that the administration is not now asking the justices to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 ruling that in effect legalized abortion in the United States.

"If that is an issue, it is an issue for another day," Mr. Lee told Justice Harry A. Blackmun, the court's most fervent advocate of the right to abortion and author of the 1973 ruling.

The solicitor general — the Department of Justice official who represents the executive branch before the Supreme Court — argued that legislatures are better than courts at resolving public policy decisions and at balancing different interests or constituencies.

That claim was disputed by Frank Sotomayor, an attorney representing the Planned Parenthood Association, who also argued before the court Tuesday.

If the Supreme Court should let state legislatures make abortion decisions on their own, Mr. Sotomayor maintained, then "constitutional rights would be bargained away by lobbying interests in the state legislatures." That "basically would eliminate, in my opinion, the concept of fundamental constitutional rights," he said.

The hearings concerned the validity of laws passed in Virginia, Missouri and Akron, Ohio, to regulate abortion. The justices are expected to rule on these laws by mid-1983.

On one occasion, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, apparently sympathizing with a Missouri law requiring that abortions be done in hospitals after the first three months of pregnancy, asked whether a state could not similarly specify that childbirths take place in a hospital.

Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft agreed with the chief justice that a state could do this, but Justice John Paul Stevens interrupted, saying "that would be pretty hard to enforce, I think."

Justice Burger quickly retorted to Justice Stevens that he had added an exception for childbirths performed in "emergency" situations. Moments later, however, Justice Thurgood Marshall also questioned Mr. Burger's example, wondering whether "lack of money" could be considered an emergency.

# Bill Would Limit Aliens' Benefits

By Robert C. Siner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Legislation that would severely limit U.S. Social Security payments for nonresident aliens has been introduced in both houses of Congress and is being considered by the president's Social Security task force.

The proposal by Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, would make payments to non-Americans living abroad "only up to the amount that they have contributed" to the system.

According to a recent study, an average person retiring this year would get back all he actually paid into the system in the first nine months of retirement.

Americans living overseas and non-Americans living in the United States would not be affected by the bill, nor would nonresident alien survivors of U.S. citizens. Social Security officials said that about 300,000 checks are mailed abroad every month. About 200,000 of those go to non-Americans and their dependents and would be affected by the bill, they said.

Mr. Lugar says that many nonresident aliens paid only minimal amounts into the system, then were able to collect many times what they contributed.

"I don't believe we can afford to drain off Social Security funds to support aliens living outside our country," he said on introducing the bill. He called the proposal "a small but significant first step that Congress can take to preserve the integrity of the troubled Social Security system."

Mr. Lugar estimated the measure would save at least \$700 million a year.

A member of Mr. Lugar's staff said that the proposal would be brought up when the Congress takes up Social Security financial problems early next year and that there was a good chance that the president's Social Security commission would include the proposal in its recommendations for the system, which are due within a month.

The aide did not speculate on how the proposal would affect reciprocal Social Security agreements with countries in Western Europe. Overseas citizens' groups have expressed some concern, however, that other nations might consider the legislation discriminatory against their citizens and make negotiations of reciprocal agreements more difficult.



THE NEW LOOK — A U.S. soldier models a new kind of infantry helmet proposed by the Defense Department. The department says the new helmet is more protective and more comfortable than the standard M-1 Hadfield helmet.

# U.S. Study of Defoliant Finds No Early Deaths

By Pete Earley  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Servicemen who sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange from airplanes in Vietnam are not dying at a higher rate than soldiers who were not exposed to the herbicide, according to an Air Force study.

Rather, they have a lower mortality rate than their counterparts in the general population, probably because they were in better health to begin with, the researchers said.

"We are not suggesting that exposure to Agent Orange doesn't have any adverse consequences," Dr. George D. Lathrop, director of the study said. "Maybe it's simply too early to tell."

But the preliminary findings, he said, prove that exposure to Agent Orange does not cause death within a short time. The average age of the servicemen being studied is 44. They served tours in Vietnam between 1962 and 1971 when the military sprayed 12 million gallons (51.64 million liters) of the herbicide in the jungle and on croplands.

The study, called Ranch Hand, was released at Tuesday's meeting of the Veterans Administration's Advisory Committee on Health-Related Effects of Herbicides.

The report is the only one whose method has been acceptable to the scientific community. Unlike the government's other studies, the Ranch Hand report has been able to identify soldiers who were heavily exposed.

Because the C-123 aircraft, which was used for spraying, only flew 150 feet (46 meters) off the ground, pilots generally kept the airplane's windows open to avoid flying glass if the were hit by groundfire. The open windows created a vacuum that sucked in large amounts of the spray, often soaking the crew.

# 13 Church Groups Ask Congress to Block MX

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 13 U.S. Protestant and Roman Catholic religious groups sent a letter to congressmen this week opposing development of the MX missile.

The effort is aimed first at the 55-member House Appropriations Committee. That body is scheduled to vote later this week on an amendment to delete money for MX production from the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1983, which is now before Congress.

The deletion measure is sponsored by Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, the Democratic chairman of the panel's defense subcommittee.

"This week when you vote on the defense appropriation for fiscal 1983," the letter says, "we strongly urge you to vote to delete the \$589 million in the subcommittee's recommendation for procurement of MX missiles."

President Ronald Reagan has recommended to Congress that 100 MX missiles, each designed to carry 10 nuclear warheads, be placed in closely spaced silos outside Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The MX is a dangerous, destabilizing, first-strike nuclear weapon," the letter says. "Its deployment would signal our leaders' belief that we can fight and prevail in a nuclear war."

It further contends that spending \$26 billion on MX missiles "would rob the poor and needy" of resources available to them. It also says deploying the missiles in the "dense pack" formation "would make a mockery" of the government's promise to abide by previously negotiated arms control agreements and would "send the wrong signal to the new Soviet leadership."

"We reject the notion that we are behind the Soviets in the arms race and the idea that the way to achieve significant arms reductions is first to rearm," the letter continues. "Indeed, we reject the assumption that weapons of mass destruction have any moral justification whatsoever. Now is the time to stop MX once and for all."

Religious groups represented by signatories to the letter are: American Baptist Churches; Church of the Brethren; Episcopal Church; Jesuit Social Ministries; Mennonite Central Committee; National Assembly of Religious Women; National Council of Churches; Network, a Catholic social justice lobby; Unitarian Universalist Association of Churches in North America; United Church of Christ; United Methodist Church (Board of Church and Society, and Women's Division); and United Presbyterian Church.

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# THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES A STORY OF DEVELOPMENT

## INTRODUCTION

On 2nd December, 1982, the United Arab Emirates celebrates the twentieth anniversary of its independence. Comprising seven individual emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman and Umm al-Qaiwain, the UAE lies on the south-eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, with six of the seven emirates lying on the Arabian Gulf coast, and the seventh, Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman. With a population of 1,040,275 at the December 1980 census, and with an area of 30,000 square miles, the UAE is relatively small in terms of the rest of the developing world, although the fortunate possession of substantial reserves of petroleum have given the country the ability not only to embark on a major internal development programme, but also to emerge, together with fellow members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), as a major provider of development assistance to other developing countries. Over recent years, aid has accounted for as much as 7.5% of the UAE's Gross National Product.

The highest body in the country is the Supreme Council of Rulers, which, last November, re-elected the President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, and the Vice-President, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, for a third successive five-year term. They were first elected in July, 1971, before the country (formerly known as the "Trucial States"), actually achieved its independence after more than a century and a half of British colonial influence.

Since independence, the UAE has consistently followed a policy of identifying itself with the hopes and aspirations of other Arab, Muslim and developing countries — a role that can be seen not only in forums such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League and the United Nations, but also through the encouragement of bilateral links. It has, too, fully identified itself with the cause and aspirations of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland and establish a state under the leadership of the PLO.

Within the Arabian Gulf, the UAE is a member of the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), established at a meeting in Abu Dhabi in May 1981, between the UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. Underlying the GCC's establishment, however, is the desire to develop co-operation, in the widest sense, between the Gulf States. At the level of global international relations, the country has also shown its commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order.

## ECONOMIC POSITION

On the economic front, the country's growth has, of course, been underpinned not only by its active commercial community, continuing a 5,000 year old tradition of maritime trade, but also by the country's substantial oil income. Crude oil production alone accounts for over 70% of the UAE's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1980, for example, oil revenues reached Dh. 67.6 billion (US\$18.5 billion) — a sudden increase of Dh. 21.7 billion (US\$6 billion) over the previous year's revenue, brought about by the 1979 oil price increases.

However, while the Gross Domestic Product in 1979 and 1980 rose by an average of 34%, significant cutbacks in oil production in 1981 and 1982 (largely in response to the international oil glut)

## DEVELOPMENT AID

Eleven years ago, the United Arab Emirates could be classified in almost every way as underdeveloped. It lacked housing, power, schools, hospitals, roads, ports, airports and had virtually no industrial sector, while the farming that existed was little more than subsistence farming in the least arid areas. Today, the country has been fortunate enough to make major strides in all areas of development and has been able to increase its food production to meet nearly 40% of its needs — despite a five-fold rise in population and rainfall of scarcely 150 mm. a year in even the most fortunate areas. At the same time, however, the UAE has remained aware of its own history of underdevelopment and has become one of the world's major providers of foreign aid. As much as 7.5% of the country's GNP has, in recent years, been devoted to foreign aid projects through bilateral agreements, membership of regional bodies such as the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the OPEC Fund for International Development; through international organisations such as the

Map of the United Arab Emirates showing the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain, and Fujairah.

## Specialised agencies of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and through UAE-based organisations such as the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. Even during times of drastically reduced revenues, the UAE has maintained a high level of foreign aid — well above the 1% of GNP set by the United Nations Development Decade (a target, incidentally, which none of the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has yet reached).

A substantial amount of the UAE's aid flows through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAD) which was established in July 1971 — even before the UAE achieved its independence. In 1973, its terms of reference were widened to include the whole of the developing world. This body concentrates on bilateral projects, with other Government organs such as the Ministry of Finance and Industry looking after the contributions to regional and international organisations.

The key to bilateral assistance from the Emirates is emphasis on aid to those countries described by the United Nations as "Most Seriously Affected" (MSA) or "Least Developed" (LDC). These countries, which find the greatest difficulty in raising the finance necessary for basic development programmes on the international capital markets, have found the UAE willing to help with infrastructural projects financing with a long grace period, repayment periods of up to 20 years and an interest rate rarely exceeding 3%.

Among recipients of UAE aid have been not only other Arab countries, such as Sudan, Morocco, the two Yemenes and Mauritania, but also other countries throughout Africa and Asia. Over recent years, loan agreements have been signed with some of Africa's poorest nations like Lesotho, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. While amongst the Asian beneficiaries have been Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Maldives. Indeed, the Maldives' international airport, opened last November, was partially financed by ADFAD. The types of projects financed have ranged from agriculture and power projects to communications and intermediate technology schemes.

So far, more than 40 countries in the developing world have benefited from direct loans from ADFAD, with a dozen or more receiving assistance from other Government institutions — while the contributions the UAE makes to the various regional and international organisations spread the net to cover the whole of the developing world.

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# Lebanese Rightist Says 3,000 Trucks a Day Wearing Down a Pennsylvania Town Massacre Was Reaction To Palestinian Killings

By William E. Farrell  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The leader of a Lebanese Phalangist Christian faction explained Wednesday the massacre of as many as 800 Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps as "a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of our martyrs."

Etienne Saba, head of a faction called Guardians of the Cedars, which is part of the rightist Phalangist coalition in Lebanon, was asked repeatedly at a press conference sponsored by the Israeli government whether his group participated in the killings at the Chatila and Sabra camps.

"First of all, I want to ask you why the whole world is upset by Sabra and Chatila," Mr. Saba said. For eight years, during the civil war in Lebanon, Mr. Saba added, the world "was asleep" and ignored the slaughter of Christians by Palestinians in Lebanese towns such as Damour.

The refugee camp massacre took place after the Sept. 14 assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, leader of the Phalangists.

Mr. Saba said that the slaughter "was a Lebanese reaction from the relatives and parents of our martyrs," a reference to victims of Lebanon's long civil war.

"Look," Mr. Saba said, "this is an interior problem in Lebanon. We have the full right to deal with our enemies in Lebanon in the manner we find suitable. Please, this is our interior problem — don't interfere in this."

Mr. Saba, whose faction favors a peace treaty with Israel, was surrounded by more than half a dozen members of his party. The purpose of his two-day visit to Israel, he said, was to express condolences to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose wife died recently, and to thank Israel for its "generous intervention" in invading Lebanon last June to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Don't think that in Lebanon we are angry," he said, "we are very grateful and thankful."

Mr. Saba, who was introduced at the press conference held in government press headquarters here by an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, said he hoped that the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel, a brother of Bashir, would soon agree to negotiations with Israel "on a very high level in Beirut and Jerusalem."

Mr. Begin insists on both points, which Mr. Gemayel has resisted so far. Asked about recent comments made by Shafiq al-Wazzan, Mr. Gemayel's prime minister, that

have been critical of Israel, Mr. Saba said that over the years Mr. Wazzan had been a "Syrian puppet and a PLO puppet."

Pressed repeatedly about the massacre and about the fate of the more than 500,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon, Mr. Saba said: "I would like you — you are from the United States — we have a little country in Lebanon, 7,000 square miles, and we have about 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. Will you please take the 500,000 Palestinians to the United States and we will be very grateful."

He said that if the Palestinians were allowed to remain and the population continued to grow "another PLO will be created. We don't accept any more Palestinians in Lebanon. My duty is to put them out of Lebanon."

Later, he said that "the Israeli government and the Israeli Army had nothing to do with Sabra and Chatila. This is a Lebanese reaction."

"Don't think that we are killers," Mr. Saba said. "We are civilized people. We welcomed the Palestinians for 30 long years. These guests tried to kill us... to take our country for themselves."

## ■ 1,200 More Bodies Found

About 1,200 more bodies have been found in Beirut in recent weeks, some in mass graves dug by PLO guerrillas for slain comrades, raising the tally of deaths during the Israeli siege to 6,775, police officials said, according to an Associated Press report.

The police count of war victims outside the capital remains at 12,310, for a total of 19,085, according to officials working on a detailed casualty report for the Lebanese government.

## ■ New Aid Bid Assailed

The State Department sharply criticized Wednesday a congressional attempt to boost U.S. financial aid to Israel, saying that it would have a disastrous effect on U.S. foreign policy. United Press International reported.

The bill, adding \$450 million in aid to Israel, was approved by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee Tuesday despite complaints by Sen. Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, the appropriations committee chairman, that the aid would signal congressional approval of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In an unusual statement, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said: "We have a worldwide foreign policy and worldwide interests and as that bill now stands it would be disastrous for those interests."

By William E. Geist  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marjorie Hoey has had 19 semitrailer trucks overturn in her front yard during the last 10 years.

It usually happens in the early morning, and she awakens to a thunderous crash and the sound of heads of lettuce, sides of beef or frozen turkeys thrown against the front of her house.

When Mrs. Hoey, 67, peeks around the curtains, she might see hundreds of dazed chickens standing around. Or three feet of baby-food jar lids covering most of the lawn. Or a U.S. Air Force experimental plane.

"The plane was interesting," Mrs. Hoey recalled, pushing up her glasses.

It was hurled off a truck as it rounded the bend in the road in front of her home in Milford, Pennsylvania, just across the Delaware River from New Jersey and across the state line from New York.

About 3,000 semitrailer trucks pass Mrs. Hoey's home each day on their way through Milford, a community of 1,100 people.

They rumble along a stretch of U.S. Route 209, known to truckers across the country as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It is a narrow, winding, dangerous road that provides a link between Interstates 80 and 84, a shortcut to New England that saves time miles, mountains and money.

Townpeople finally persuaded the federal government to prohibit trucks from using the road, and the ban was to have taken effect Monday. But neighboring towns, fearful that Milford's million trucks a year would begin rumbling through their communities, obtained a postponement.

Members of Congress from the area have been besieged with pleas to press for a re-evaluation by the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the road.

The 40-ton, 18-wheel semitrailers, which carry everything from medicine to cheese chips, cannot stop at the Milford Diner anymore because of new parking restrictions.

Some say the idling trucks killed the trees, and most say that exhaust from the trucks has ruined the paint on the exterior of houses, cracked the walls of the First Presbyterian Church, shook the steeple off a historic building and the ornamental wood trim off the Pike County Courthouse — the county having just spent \$5,000 to put it back up.

Warner Depuy, the Pike County commissioner who has led a relentless and often frustrating battle for more than 10 years to ban the semitrailers from Milford, said he had his home remodeled so that the bedroom is in the back, farther away from the road and the trucks.

Cynthia Van Lierde keeps a scrapbook of news clippings about the trucks, filled with stories and photographs of them knocking down signs and telephone lines, of Mrs. Hoey and her neighbors standing in their backyards looking at piles of carpeting and sunned chickens.

Although the scrapbook has some comical contents, it is for the most part a macabre album of death, chronicling dozens of fatal automobile accidents, most of which local residents believe are attributable to the heavy truck traffic.

Mr. Depuy says 112 deaths have occurred on the stretch of Route 209 in the last seven years; the Pennsylvania Transportation De-



Semitrailer trucks rumbling down Broad Street, part of U.S. Route 209, through Milford, Pennsylvania.

partment argues that the figure is only about half that, just as others have argued that perhaps only 2,500 trucks a day go through Milford.

Mr. Depuy has been a formidable opponent of the trucking lobby and of various state and federal agencies. He has had to convince Milford residents not to block the road with baby carriages, piles of shale or a barrage of gunfire.

Some of his methods have been canny, such as the most recent move deeding the road to the National Park Service so that it could ban the trucks. So close was he to final victory — and a planned victory celebration — that road signs announcing the ban were erected by the state Transportation Department, only to be covered over because of the announcement of a postponement.

Mr. Depuy contends that banning trucks on Route 209 would require most of them to drive just 11 extra miles (18 kilometers). "Tonight, tomorrow or a week from now," he said, "someone is going to die on that road. I hate to write a letter to someone saying there is blood on their hands, but I will."

Most truckers disagree with his mileage estimate, saying that for

them rerouting would mean 20 to 30 additional miles. It would also mean slow and often dangerous hauls through the mountains, they say.

Nelson Cooney, general counsel to the American Trucking Association, said that if the Interior Department did not reverse its decision to implement the ban on Route 209, the association would go to court.

## NATO Agrees to Study of Conventional Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers agreed Wednesday to study the deployment of accurate new conventional weapons that could radically change the alliance's military strategy.

The decision followed the ministers' agreement Tuesday to proceed with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, reportedly informed other NATO ministers about new weapons of "unprecedented precision" that could lead to greater reliance on conventional arms and the removal of older nuclear weapons.

West German sources said the ministers had commissioned the Military Committee, NATO's highest military body, to study possible deployment of the weapons and had ordered a study of costs.

The ministers reached the decision at the end of the third day of their regular fall meeting.

Meanwhile, Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the Military Committee, said at a news conference that the plans to study the increased use of new conventional arms technology would not alter the alliance's present strategy.

He said the study would be aimed at allaying concern that an increased stress on conventional arms could lead NATO away from its "flexible response" doctrine, which calls for the use of nuclear weapons if necessary.

A senior U.S. official who asked not to be identified said Mr. Wein-

berger's remarks at a Defense Planning Committee meeting outlined technology that makes it possible to design weapons with "unprecedented precision, that would enable us virtually to strike the targets at which we aim even over very great distances, and even under all weather conditions or at night."

The emerging doctrine is that such weapons could be used to thwart any Soviet attack on Western Europe by destroying the reinforcements on which an invasion would depend.

This seemed to coincide with a plan unveiled recently by General Bernard W. Rogers, the commander of NATO, that would make full use of technology in precision guided missiles.

General Rogers predicted that NATO would be able to contain the first wave of an attacking force by using electronic weapons to destroy reinforcements stationed 100 miles (160 kilometers) behind the front lines.

General Rogers has suggested that his plan could allow NATO to do away with some of its 6,000 short-range nuclear warheads in Europe.

Some West European officials and diplomats expressed concern that the plan implied trading some NATO territory to gain time before a counterattack, and seemed to put less emphasis on the nuclear deterrent.

But, said Admiral Falls at the news conference, "The Military Committee is in complete accord with General Rogers and, indeed, there would be something seriously wrong with Western military thinking if we were to refuse to adapt our tactics in the light of scientific progress."

At a meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, the ministers also welcomed President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in a "dense pack" formation in Wyoming.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### UNESCO Panel Approves Media Plan

PARIS (AP) — Delegates to a UNESCO commission approved a compromise plan Wednesday for the organization's future activities in communications after disputes over the watchdog function of the press and the content of news reports.

A full meeting of the 158 nations at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is expected to discuss the communications chapter Thursday. The Soviet Union, supported by several Third World countries, opposed passages that said the mass media "could make an important contribution in scrutinizing all actions that might lead to abuses of power." The Soviet Union and some nations such as India and Algeria also said they were unhappy with a change that removed the word "content" in speaking about messages like media transmits.

The United States and other Western delegations expressed reservations about some passages of the chapter entitled "Communications in the Service of Man." But they said they would voice their concerns in the full meeting.

### China Assails Afghanistan Occupation

BEIJING (AP) — In China's first strong denunciation of the Soviet Union since the new leadership took over in Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper said Wednesday the Russians still hope to occupy Afghanistan and push south from there.

The People's Daily declared that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its massive military buildup on the Afghan side of the Chinese-Afghan border have posed a serious threat to China's security."

The newspaper added that the Soviet Union "never has given up its hegemonist ambitions of a long-term occupation of Afghanistan and proceeding south" to the Gulf and Indian Ocean.

## Reagan Vows New Support After Talks Open in Brasilia

(Continued from Page 1)  
ing the world recession that has taken such an enormous toll in Brazil.

On his arrival in the capital city, Mr. Reagan walked through a double file of ceremonial guards in white tunics and plumed helmets to enter the palace for formal discussions. After the discussions, he left the palace to go horseback riding and attend a barbecue lunch at his host's ranch on the outskirts of the city.

On his first official trip to South America and to Brasilia, Mr. Reagan spent the day engaged in activities that were closed to the press and public except for brief picture-taking sessions.

His agenda also included a reception held by Mr. Reagan for about 100 Brazilian politicians, including members of government and opposition parties who ran Nov. 15 in Brazil's first free elections in 17 years. That event was followed by a dinner at the Foreign Ministry held by Brazil.

Brasilia, the largest nation in Latin America, has a foreign debt of about \$85 billion, second only to Mexico. It is facing severe financial difficulties brought about by deteriorating world trade, protectionist trade barriers and high interest rates.

Moreover, although it has the ninth largest economy in the world, Brazil is finding a reluctance by private lenders to invest money in it. A substantial portion of Brazil's foreign debt is owed to U.S. banks.

U.S. officials had said they planned to offer no direct aid to

Brazil, but made it clear that they hoped Mr. Reagan's presence would underscore Brazil's stability and encourage lenders.

Mr. Reagan is spending three days in Brazil. He is to make a side trip to São Paulo Thursday before flying to Bogotá for a few hours Friday. He then is scheduled to travel to Central America to talk to leaders in Costa Rica and Honduras.

## Mexico Chief Inaugurated

(Continued from Page 1)  
of Mexico. They are expected to be named before the end of the week.

■ Dual Challenge Ahead  
Alan Riding of The New York Times reported earlier from Mexico City:

Mr. de la Madrid is assuming the twin challenge of lifting Mexico out of its worst recession in 40 years and preserving political stability at a time of growing hardship for most Mexicans.

Much of the recent confusion surrounding Mexico's financial crisis has stemmed from the widespread perception that Mr. López Portillo has delayed taking much-needed austerity measures and has left many of the most unpopular price increases to be decreed by his successor.

Although Mr. de la Madrid was hand-picked by Mr. López Portillo, there have also been near-public disagreements over economic policy between outgoing and incoming teams.

Apparently anxious to assign responsibilities before the change of government, Mr. Silva-Herzog spoke darkly last week of the "belt-tightening" that awaits much of the population in the coming months. "Believe me, this is not an ideological problem," he said, "it's not a question of whether we like it or not, whether it's leftist or rightist."

### 3 Die in U.S. Plane Crash

Fontana, California — A Swiss pilot and two Frenchmen were killed when their single-engine Cessna 172 plane crashed Tuesday in stormy weather in the San Gabriel Mountains, officials said. One man worked for the French Industrial Development Agency, a French government organization, in Los Angeles.

### Dutch to Vote Against Arms Freeze

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Netherlands will oppose a nuclear weapons freeze in a United Nations vote scheduled Dec. 8, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told a parliamentary commission Wednesday.

Under pressure from opposition parties, including the Communists, Mr. van den Broek agreed to a second debate in Parliament on Thursday on a joint Swedish and Mexican resolution calling for a freeze of nuclear arsenals.

He told members of the Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs, a liaison body between Parliament and the cabinet, that the government supported the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Mr. van den Broek said that to change the country's vote would be "a motion of no confidence in the Geneva negotiations and an utterly incorrect signal."

### Financier Sentenced in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Amos Dawe, an international financier, was convicted on charges of multimillion-dollar fraud Wednesday by the Hong Kong Appeals Court and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Defense and prosecution lawyers said his whereabouts were unknown.

His lawyers said at an earlier hearing that Mr. Dawe, 47, who was released on \$8,200 bail, had been unable to remain from a Bangkok business trip because of ill health and visa problems. But two Hong Kong police officers who went to the Thai capital said Mr. Dawe had been seen drinking in a hotel and appeared in good health.

Mr. Dawe's Mosbert group of companies, which extended to Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Hong Kong and the United States, collapsed in 1975 amid allegations that it was being used by the Soviet KGB secret police to infiltrate commerce in Southeast Asia. When the allegations were published by a Hong Kong magazine, one of Mr. Dawe's major financial backers, the Moscow Narodny bank, withdrew its support.

### Canada Released British Spy Suspect

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada released Hugh George Hamblen, a professor who is being tried in Britain on espionage charges, in 1979 because there was not enough evidence that he had been spying, according to Solicitor General Robert Kaplan. Mr. Hamblen is on trial in Britain on charges of having given highly classified information to the Soviet Union while working as a NATO economist in Paris from 1956 to 1961.

Mr. Kaplan also said, however, that Canada's Official Secrets Act, the law Mr. Hamblen had been suspected of breaking, needs major changes. His remarks Tuesday before the House of Commons prompted a member of the Conservative opposition, Chris Speyer, to say: "Has Canada gone out of the business of prosecuting spies?"

Mr. Hamblen, 60, who has dual British and Canadian citizenship, was questioned in November 1979 by security officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They said they had seized a short-wave radio receiver, maps and books from his mother's Ottawa home.

### For the Record

BELFAST (AP) — IRA guerrillas blasted an armored police truck with a Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket Wednesday and raked the vehicle with bullets, wounding two officers, the police reported.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Sergeant Aloia Akata-Pore, a radical member of Ghana's ruling council, has been detained in connection with last week's failed coup, Accra radio reported Wednesday.

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Polish Actors' Union  
Banned in Reaction to  
Boycott of Television

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities dissolved Wednesday the union of actors that has been leading a successful boycott of state television to protest martial law.

The boycott by the country's best-known actors and actresses — perhaps the most visible remnant of the days of Solidarity — has in recent days grown into a major issue with the martial-law authorities.

The sudden abolition of the actors' union, under the same 1932 statute used to dissolve the union of journalists last March, appeared to indicate that despite its series of highly visible conciliatory gestures and plans to lift martial law this month, the government still intends to have little patience with dissent.

The boycott had turned state television, previously often a showcase for original drama, into a dreary series of panel discussions and official speeches, sometimes enlivened by sports and old Russian films.

There were few of the familiar faces of popular actors and actresses. Most of them refused roles in television dramas, and the handful who took jobs were accused by their colleagues of being collaborators and jeered by audiences when they appeared on stage in Warsaw. Earlier, Lech Walesa went to the

ancient monastery in Czestochowa to pray for guidance on his future course of action.

Mr. Walesa was freed in mid-November after 11 months of imprisonment during which the authorities crushed the independent trade union that he led. He arrived in Czestochowa on Tuesday on a religious pilgrimage, accompanied by members of his family and a handful of old Solidarity aides.

"I beg you to direct me," Mr. Walesa said in a prayer before the image of the Black Madonna, which is revered as Poland's national symbol, "because I want to be in your hands as an instrument in the service of the motherland, the church and our countrymen."

"I want you to take this medal with a broken heart and heal it," Mr. Walesa said, referring to the small pin bearing the likeness of the Madonna that he almost always wears.

"Let us pray for love and justice to triumph, for peace and human solidarity and that the great hopes begun in August 1980 can be realized," he said in his prayer at evening Mass in the monastery chapel. His mention of August 1980 was a reference to the shipyard strike in Gdansk that gave birth to Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa did not say a word as the group made its way through a crush of waiting television cameras, photographers and journalists into the Jasna Gora monast-



Lech Walesa, with a likeness of the Black Madonna on his lapel, at Jasna Gora.

ery, the site of the Black Madonna.

Aside from a meeting with foreign journalists just after his release, in which he said he would be "courageous, but prudent, very prudent," Mr. Walesa has declined to make any public statements about the political situation or his own plans.

He has said he will need about a month to learn what had happened while he was in isolation and to decide what must be done. That timetable would put any statement roughly at the point of a Dec. 13

meeting of the Sejm, Poland's parliament, at which Poland's rulers have been strongly suggesting they plan to lift martial law.

Mr. Walesa's words are being eagerly awaited in Poland. But whatever he says, it appears that the military government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has the nation firmly under control and that the heady days in which Solidarity challenged the communist system are gone forever.

On Saturday, the underground

Solidarity leadership, devastated by the failure of a strike on Nov. 10, called off anti-government demonstrations that had been planned for mid-December.

Mr. Walesa has been telling some of his old associates in Gdansk that he hopes Solidarity can be revived in some fashion, although it will probably require considerable compromise with the authorities. But those who have seen him say his plans seem vague and uncertain.

A spokesman at Jasna Gora said Mr. Walesa left the monastery on Wednesday for an unknown destination. Reuters reported from Warsaw. Friends of Mr. Walesa in Gdansk said they expected him to return there.

This was Mr. Walesa's second trip outside of Gdansk since he was released. His first trip, six days after he was freed, was to Warsaw, where he met for several hours with the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

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Agriculture Secretary Is Guarded  
On U.S. Threat to Dump Surplus

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, renewed the Reagan administration's attacks Wednesday on the European Community's subsidies of its farm exports. But he remained deliberately vague about threats by the administration to retaliate by dumping \$3 billion in surplus dairy products on the world market.

"There is no deadline as to when the United States might take action, and if there was one, we would not be making it public," Mr. Block said.

Mr. Block made his comments at the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as head of the U.S. delegation to a meeting of 24 agriculture ministers from OECD nations that begins Thursday.

Speaking in guarded terms, he added that a decision to retaliate would involve other departments in the U.S. government, as well as the Department of Agriculture. "It will be a total administration decision," he said.

The administration, Mr. Block explained, has not abandoned its attempt to bring EC export subsidies "under greater discipline." He said the U.S. farm community is increasingly upset over EC-subsidized exports of wheat, wheat flour, poultry, eggs and soybean oil, adding, "The list goes on and on."

The U.S. official said the government had \$3 billion worth of dairy products in storage, but he declined to say whether dairy products — or others — would be used to retaliate. Previously, Mr. Block had indicated that the administration would dump surplus U.S. dairy products on the world market.

In Washington, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, raised the prospect of a trade war, although he avoided mentioning the EC or any details about how and when the United States might retaliate. "I hope we don't get into a big trade war, but we'll be under a lot of pressure to teach somebody a lesson, or show that we mean business," he said.

"We cannot stand by and see our farmers disappear, so while no

one wants to start a trade war with your tax dollars, I'm not sure we can avoid it," Senator Dole said at a seminar sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute.

On other issues, Mr. Block said that the Soviet Union was not buying U.S. grain and other farm products "as aggressively" as a year ago, and that he could not explain it. He said the Russians had bought three million metric tons of grain so far this year, compared to four million tons at the same time a year ago.

"I don't know what the game plan is," Mr. Block said of the Soviet intentions, responding to questions about possible links in the slowed grain purchases and broader East-West foreign policy considerations.

Mr. Block also denied reports that the administration had decided to sell the Soviet Union 100,000 tons of surplus U.S. butter as part of a reported barter deal that also would involve Soviet nonferrous metals.

The reports originated in European government circles in Geneva last week during a meeting of trade ministers.

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# Argentine Presidential Election Promised by End of 1983

**BUENOS AIRES** — President Reynaldo Benito announced Wednesday that a presidential election would be held next year to return Argentina to democracy by March 1984.

General Bignone's announcement followed a cabinet meeting at which officials discussed the country's economic problems, labor unrest and demands for a prompt return to civilian rule. General Bignone said a election would take place by the end of 1983.

Argentina has been under military rule since March 1976, when a junta seized control from President Isabel Peron.

Shortly after Britain captured the Falkland Islands from Argentina in June, the junta promised to return the country to democracy by March 1984 at the latest.

"The national government has resolved, in accordance with the armed forces, to culminate the process of institutionalizing the country in 1983," General Bignone said Wednesday.

The election "most likely will be held in the last quarter of 1983," although they could be called earlier if preparations were completed, he said.

He said the elections must be "technically possible and politically acceptable in order to really produce the best effect and achieve the objectives we seek."

**A Familiar Impasse**

Earlier, Jackson D.H. of The Washington Post reported from Buenos Aires:

Military rulers and veteran civilian leaders in Argentina are caught up in a strange political dialogue, at once anarchic and predictable, and as familiar here as a mournful old tango.

This time it began with the "covenant." Earlier this month, the governing military junta called out labor and political leaders and sternly issued a 15-point program for negotiating a military withdrawal from power.

The offer had long been anticipated. But the military was shocked by the response: a quick and clamorous jeer. Argentine politicians collectively announced that they would have no part of the military's program and began organizing mass demonstrations to seek an immediate date for elections.

The result has been a public impasse, and to many political observers here it means national politics has taken a foreseeable course. Argentina, they say, is back on the "saw," or pattern of flips between military and civilian rule.

"When a military government announces it is leaving, it gets a little more destabilized with each day that passes," said a veteran political operative here who has worked with both military and civilian leaders. "The political parties rise with each slip of the military. The result is that there is never a balance, and you never have an agreement. What you have is constant instability."

Argentina has shifted seven times between military and civilian rulers in less than 20 years. Increasingly,

the civilian governments have seemed doomed to survive only as long as it took a temporarily shattered military to reassert its ranks and regain some prestige.

Now, with the country attempting another transition to a democratic government, many analysts express concern about whether they will finish with yet another weak civilian government or if the country's growing turmoil will simply propel the old saw of generals and politicians into something much worse.

Argentine analysts worry that neither the military nor the jaded political leadership — with its public intransigence and occasional secret bargaining — will have the ability to control the planned move to democracy by March 1984.

The newly legalized political parties are finding that their reactivation drives are gaining surprisingly little support, even as mass movements have begun to form outside the parties' leadership.

Last week, both military and political leaders were disturbed by a series of demonstrations that erupted in suburban Buenos Aires over taxes, including one rally that resulted in street fighting between police and angry local residents.

At the same time, the conspicuous silence of all but a few politicians about the 6,000 to 15,000 Argentines who disappeared during the military's violent campaign against terrorists and internal opponents has been outflanked by a swelling movement that has made human rights Argentina's principal public issue.

While most politicians here still discount the possibility of a successful hard-line military coup, the

growing disorder has begun to be compared to that of the early 1970s, when a series of movements on both the right and the left plunged Argentina into years of constant political violence and finally helped provoke the military takeover of 1976.

And at the root of the problem, these analysts say, is the Argentine sawsaw, and the peculiar, almost ironic political concept of a "covenant."

For decades, Argentine leaders have been preoccupied with the idea of universal national agreements, and the "covenant" is a key part of the ideology of the nation's largest political party, the Peronists.

Only months ago, before and during the Falklands conflict, a host of political leaders was clamoring for the military to agree to a "covenant" or a "national reconciliation" that would heal the nation's differences and prevent another cycle of tumultuous transition, weak civilian government and military takeover.

But, it seems, a "covenant" was never really the goal of either side. Even while the present government of General Bignone was being formed, military leaders rejected the idea of negotiations with civilians. Then, party activists say, the armed forces set off the sawsaw with two tactical mistakes.

"First, the junta announced that it would institutionalize the country by March of 1984; it set a fixed period, without getting anything in return," a politician here explained. "Then, Bignone lifted the restrictions on political parties. And so now the parties have nothing to bargain over but a date of elections. The military just doesn't have any cards."

# U.S. House Authorizes Interim A-Waste Sites

**WASHINGTON** — The House of Representatives is continuing work on legislation that would establish the first national policy for the storage and disposal of nuclear waste.

After protracted discussion, the House voted Tuesday to authorize the establishment of temporary facilities for the storage of waste if utilities exhausted available storage space before a permanent facility for the burial of waste is completed.

The amendment to delete from the bill authority to build "away from reactor" storage units was sponsored by Representative Stanley N. Lundine, a Democrat of New York. It was defeated, 308-84.

Representative Lundine and others had argued that the establishment of temporary storage units would slow the creation of a permanent waste facility, because utilities would be able to ship their wastes to the temporary units and would have little need for an expensive permanent unit.

They also argued that interim storage units would lead to vastly increased shipments of radioactive nuclear waste on the nation's highways and railroads, shipments that are already a source of local political tension and opposition from citizens.

The defeat of Mr. Lundine's amendment was a blow for environmental groups.

They scored another setback when the House rejected, 293-109,

a move to make more general language in the bill that bars the Department of Energy from selecting densely populated areas as the site for the final repository.

The House is expected to complete action on the bill Thursday. The legislation would then probably be sent to a House-Senate conference where differences with a Senate-approved version could be reconciled.



**HIGH WINDS** — A tree lies on top of a house in Menlo Park, near San Francisco, after being felled by a storm that struck the California coast. Nine persons died in the southern part of the state, and a house was washed into the surf there.

# U.S. Economy Leaves Private Schools Unfilled

**By Susan C. Faladi**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — An unusually large number of students who accepted admission at private secondary schools last spring backed out at the last minute this fall because of economic fears.

Boarding schools in the Northeast, especially smaller schools in New England, were hardest hit, with as many as 30 to 40 students at some schools withdrawing in August and September, forfeiting deposits of up to \$500.

In the South and Middle West, more schools than expected reported declining enrollment as parents shifted their children from private to public education.

However, private schools in New York City defied the trend, probably because parents felt that the city's public schools did not offer an alternative, headmasters said. "People who live in the city are really willing to make a financial sacrifice, because they feel they have no choice," said P. Gordon B. Stillman, headmaster of Riverdale Country School in the Bronx, where enrollment remained stable.

In a survey conducted this fall by the National Association of Independent Schools, 81 of 170 boarding schools polled around the country said they had been unable to enroll the number of students they had budgeted for in the spring.

In addition, depressed economies abroad have dried up the pool of foreign students. And this fall the economic crisis in Mexico caused many Mexican students to withdraw from American private schools.

At a meeting this fall at the Secondary School Admission Test Board in Princeton, New Jersey, private school admissions officers from around the country complained that they had been plagued

with "no-shows," students who enrolled and then failed to arrive on opening day.

The problem has also been reported at many private colleges, from small black colleges to Ivy League institutions.

L. Laird Davis, admissions director for Choate Rosemary Hall in Wallingford, Connecticut, which had to go to its waiting list late in the summer to fill 10 empty slots. "In my 13 years here, I've never seen anything so dramatic."

The admissions season started out promisingly enough, as anxiety over budget cuts in public education drove families to apply to private schools in record numbers last spring, according to the National Association of Independent Schools. But over the summer, interest dropped off precipitously as the tuition due-date drew near.

The median charge for a year at boarding school rose this fall to \$7,850, while the median for day school increased to \$4,050, the schools association said.

At Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, five students pulled out over the summer for financial reasons and two more called on opening day to say they were not coming, said John Herney, admissions director. "Every school I know had a similar experience," he added.

"We lost 24 students this fall and it's killing us," said T. Holmes Moore, president of The New Hampton School in New Hampton, New Hampshire. For New Hampton, 24 fewer students means \$206,400 less in tuition this year, a serious matter for a school that, like smaller private schools, has an endowment of less than \$1 million.

Applications from members of minority groups are also down. The Black Student Fund in Washington, District of Columbia, noted a sudden decline in minority enrollment this year after several years of a steady rise.

And some school officials said the poor economy has inspired many families to revive an old practice — sending only their boys to private school.

# Robert Coote, 73, Stage and Film Actor, Dies

**New York Times Service**

**NEW YORK** — Robert Coote, 73, a veteran British actor who won acclaim on Broadway a generation ago when he created the role of Colonel Pickens in *My Fair Lady*, died in his sleep at 25 at Mr. Coote not only cited the role of Pickens, the best friend of Terence Rattigan's *Henry VIII*, in the 1956 original, but went on to play the role in a national tour, in London, in Moscow and the 1976 stage revival. (The role was played by Wilfrid Hyde-White).

Mr. Coote played supporting roles in such films as *Gumby* (1938), *Forever Amber* (1947), *The Ghost and Mrs. Muir* (1947) and *"Merry Andrew"* (1958).

**Alexander Belyakov**  
**MOSCOW (AP)** — Lieutenant General Alexander Belyakov, 84, one of the three men who made the first nonstop flight across the North Pole from Moscow to the United States, died Tuesday.

General Belyakov, Valery Chkalov and Georgi Baydovkov flew a single-engine plane from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington, June 18-20, 1937.

**Other deaths:**  
**Henry S. Wingate**, 77, retired chairman and chief executive officer of the International Nickel

Company of Canada, Thursday on Long Island, New York.

**Oleg Anichkin**, 52, a former foreign editor of Tass, Saturday, the news agency reported from Moscow. He joined Tass in 1955 and went on to work as a correspondent in Britain, Australia and the United States.

**Steve Gordon**, 44, the director and author of the 1980 hit movie *"Arthur"*, which was nominated for an Academy Award, Saturday of a heart attack in New York.

**Aldo Vidussoni**, 68, secretary of the Fascist Party from 1941-1943 under Mussolini, Monday of a heart attack in Cagliari, Sardinia. In 1946 he was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for collaboration with the Nazis, but an appeals court ordered him freed.

**Frank Hampton**, 86, chairman of the State-Record Co., which owns newspapers, television stations and printing companies, Tuesday in Columbia, South Carolina.

**Morris Layne**, 86, an attorney whose colorful career spanned 50 years during which he defended mobster Mickey Cohen, the kidnappers of Frank Sinatra Jr. and a Japanese war criminal, Thursday in Los Angeles.

# 12 Pakistani Opposition Politicians Reportedly Arrested With Dissidents

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — Military authorities have arrested more than a dozen opposition politicians since Sunday in a roundup of Pakistani dissidents, opposition sources said Wednesday.

Most of the opposition politicians were arrested in Sind, the home province of Pakistan's ex-acted former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the sources said.

They said Khuda-e-Noor, president of the Baluchistan provincial branch of the banned Tehrik-i-Ins

tiqal party, was arrested Tuesday in his hotel room in the city of Lahore under martial-law regulations banning political activity.

Among other politicians reportedly arrested since Sunday were Khwaja Khairuddin, secretary-general of the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy alliance; the alliance's assistant secretary-general, Mairaj Mohammed Khan; a former Sind province chief minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi; and a former Sind governor, Munir Ali Bhutto, a cousin of Mr. Bhutto.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Soviet Chemical Warfare

It has been an uphill climb for two U.S. administrations to draw attention to the Soviet Union's responsibility for chemical warfare violations in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan. The interesting question is why the general response has been so slow.

One reason has been the difficulty of assembling evidence to meet the standards required to sustain such charges. The scenes were remote, the victims simple people for whom "yellow rain" was but one of many travails. In the world at large, many people found it hard to believe that the Soviet Union would sponsor and practice a barbarous form of warfare that it had vowed in two treaties to forgo. Did people dismiss the threat on such disreputable grounds as that it mainly concerned more primitive folk, or raised too many disturbing questions about the Soviet Union's worthiness as an American negotiating partner? Governments shied away from lending support to a charge that might be thought to arise from an American Cold War campaign. Nor did the Reagan administration help its case by the manner in which it initially presented it.

It seems to us now that the administration has proven the Soviet pattern by a standard

that reasonable people would accept. There are the blood and urine samples, the anecdotal evidence of refugees and survivors and, now, toxin-contaminated Soviet gas masks from Afghanistan. As recently as six weeks ago, the State Department reports, Soviet forces were using lethal chemical weapons there. An international public that could weep for Lebanon surely can mourn the evident thousands of victims of Soviet chemicals in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

Soviet conduct has had an effect in reinforcing American suspicions of the Kremlin. The effect elsewhere is less evident, despite the administration's efforts to make the issue more universally acceptable by avoiding presentation of it in stark East-West terms. Still, last Friday the United Nations agreed by a large margin to convene the parties to one of the international treaties that Moscow has evidently broken, the biological weapons convention of 1972. Just this week, the General Assembly, acting after a Soviet undersecretary had stymied one investigation, set up another experts' panel that will report directly to the secretary-general. The cause needs help. Soviet chemical warfare goes on.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Qadhafi Snarls the OAU

The latest victim of Libya's Moamer Qadhafi is the Organization of African Unity. His support of insurgents in the Western Sahara was partly responsible for the body's inability to hold its annual summit last August, and his support of insurgents in Chad was chiefly responsible last week for the OAU's second summit collapse. On neither occasion could the OAU obtain the requisite two-thirds quorum. Col. Qadhafi took his position despite the fact that the summit was to be held in his capital and, unless it were held, he could not assume the prestigious position of OAU chairman. He was ready to sacrifice Africa's premier regional institution to advance his revolutionary goals.

True, Col. Qadhafi is acting in a regional context in which the United States and France, among others, have actively supported conservative regimes — such as Morocco, notably in Western Sahara — and helped organize resistance against radical Soviet-supported regimes such as his own, notably in Chad. He can fairly claim that his 1980 intervention in Chad, at the then ruler's request, was in accordance with an OAU mandate. He pulled his troops out of Chad — although not all the way — in 1982 when asked by the current president, Hissane Habré, whose backers include Egypt and the United States.

Col. Qadhafi, however, has sponsored ter-

ror, insurgency or other forms of intervention in a dozen or more African states. He has no supportable basis for continuing to claim and occupy a mineral-rich stretch of northern Chad. Only three African countries joined him in backing Mr. Habré's arch rival for Chad's OAU seat. The responsible regional thing to do would have been to allow President Habré to be seated and to permit the organization to conduct its normal business. Instead the Libyan leader took an unnecessary and provocative stand on the representation question, which is an especially troublesome one to a continent full of regimes that came to power by conquest or coup. The organization is paying the price.

If the deterioration is not arrested, Africa itself will pay. For its 19 years, the Organization of African Unity has successfully helped its members maintain their national and territorial integrity within their arbitrary colonial borders. It has represented the continent's intent to protect itself from foreign intervention and manipulation and, specifically, to avoid becoming simply an East-West checkerboard of "radical" and "moderate" states. It has been the vehicle for what formal unity black Africa has attained on the matter of ending white supremacist rule in South Africa. All this Col. Qadhafi would spoil.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Controversies in Africa

Never in its turbulent 19-year history has the OAU been so disorganized, its membership so disunited. The OAU is all but dead. Over the years its tangible successes have been negligible. It is hard to think of a concrete OAU achievement. Is the organization, then, past, too?

In the past two decades the OAU has often been accused of an undue reluctance to engage itself in Africa's thorniest problems, while preferring to take cover in a safe but false harmony provided by issues such as South Africa or the economic injustice said to prevail between the first world and the third. When national outbursts have occurred, it has been expedient for the OAU to stay silent until it is too late. Yet for all its faults the OAU has had some merit in the past as a forum where every African government could publicly vent its grievances. It is also the best platform from which Africa as a whole, with a third of the seats at the United Nations, can make collective demands, especially economic ones, which deserve to be heard by the industrialized world.

It is time, however, for the OAU (whatever remains of it) to rethink its method of appointing its chairman. Too many previous holders have been unworthy. There must be a case also for a sort of African Switzerland to become a new permanent site both for the OAU secretariat and for the annual summit.

—The Times (London).

By failing for the second time to agree on common ground for its summit conference, the Organization of African Unity is once again back at square one. For a growing majority of African countries it is Col. Qadhafi's insistence on interfering in the politics of other states that is responsible for the debacle. The internal OAU dispute is rapidly assuming masochistic features.

To use the discredited grumblings of Ian Smith as a basis for a House of Commons statement is most unfortunate. It appears to us that Zimbabwe's affairs are becoming everybody's business in the world.

On our part we must remind the British prime minister that this country is no longer a colony and therefore she has no right to interfere in its internal affairs. It is quite obvious that what is being complained about is not human rights but white rights.

—The Herald (Harare, Zimbabwe).

Vice President George Bush has returned from black Africa after generating a mixture of good will for the United States and criticism of its policies. The good will emerged from the mere presence of the vice president, who stressed that Washington cared about what African leaders think, talked of economic aid and condemned South Africa's apartheid policies as "legally entrenched racism." The criticism arose from Mr. Bush's comments on how best to achieve an independent Namibia, ruled illegally for so long by South Africa. Everywhere he went Mr. Bush encountered varying degrees of skepticism because of the American approach toward resolving the guerrilla war.

—The Los Angeles Times.

### Anniversary in Jerusalem

The Post contended in numerous editorials that permanent control of the West Bank, the government's chief aim, was, in the editors' views, a serious danger for the Jewish State.

—Editor Erwin Frankel of The Jerusalem Post, writing in the anniversary issue for the paper's 50th anniversary Wednesday.

### Down and Out in Detroit

Homeless drifters, rail-riding hobos and park-bench bums have long been a part of America. (But) no longer are they mostly single, white, middle-aged whites squatting on sidewalks with their buddies. Today's homeless people are young, middle-aged, old, black or white. Often they are people who have been laid off, have run out of money and have lost their homes. Meteorologists predict that the country faces an unusually cold winter. Horror stories of frozen street people will surely surface unless we act now to provide for the homeless.

—The Detroit Free Press.

## DEC. 2: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Taft Tours the Kremlin

MOSCOW — Contrary to custom and precedent, the government opened the Kremlin for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft, who passed four hours seeing its treasures and trophies, gold, jewels and steel, which record the history of the Russian throne. They were shown the jeweled crowns, rich baroque costumes, maces, orbs and thousands of jeweled baubles that accompany royalty's play, and hundreds of pictures of the Romanoffs and their ministers. It was very interesting to see the simple-mannered, plainly dressed representative of the greatest republic in the world surrounded by brilliantly uniformed Russian officers moving through the old home of the only remaining autocracy in the world.

### 1932: Debtors Are Told to Pay

NEW YORK — Coinciding with the receipt here of British and French notes asking postponement of war-debt installments due on Dec. 15, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt came out flatly for payment of all war-time obligations owed the United States by foreign nations. Mr. Roosevelt's views are contained in an article by him in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. "It is sound common sense to assist your debtors in every way, but there is neither practicability nor honor in cancellation. The stabilization of world finance can best be achieved by a clear understanding of just obligations. The policy of unduly favoring foreign private loans has failed to achieve any real international unity."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 HTRIB.

Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer

General Manager, Asia: Alan Lecrow, 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28 56 18, Telex 61710

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.G.S. N° 732021126. Comptes Paritaires N° 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$250 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## The Palestinian Image: Americans Look Again

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When pollsters start poking into American attitudes on foreign policy or national security issues, the findings tend to get caught up in controversy over "loaded" questions or "biased" questioners. Such, unhappily, has been the case with a new survey that tries to assess American opinion on the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian problem in particular, in the aftermath of the Lebanese war.

I say "unhappily" because it is as easy to make too little as it is to make too much of the findings of a poll conducted by Richard Wirthlin's polling organization, Decision

Making Information. The poll was commissioned by a three-year-old nonprofit research outfit called Arab Studies Inc. By picking and choosing among its diverse findings, you can make too much of those that the institute itself singles out:

• That 76 percent of the 1,020 persons sampled (with a claimed margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent) favor the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent state.

• That American views of the Arab-Israeli conflict "are changing dramatically."

That Americans are "apparently ready to support a much more evenhanded United States policy toward Israel and the Arabs than recent official pronouncements and congressional actions have indicated."

So sweeping a reading of the poll's returns is as unjustified as the effort to belittle the whole exercise on the grounds that Arab Studies Inc. is largely underwritten by companies and individuals with an acute interest in the welfare of the Arab world.

The institute admits to that and more. It says it commissioned the poll because it could find no comparable effort to deal directly with the Palestinian side of the argument until as recently as 1978. It could find none at all that have been "either sponsored by any Arab organization or informed by concerns that reflect areas of interest to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian vantage point."

It even went so far as to admit to a questioning technique founded on the premise that the American public knows so little about the Palestinians that it was necessary to prepare follow-up ("push") questions reflecting the Palestinian point of view.

In a way, this acknowledgment, up front, adds force to the poll's most significant findings. It shows an increasing awareness on the part of the American public of a legitimate Palestinian grievance. And it suggests a public sensitivity to the intricacies of the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle, a sensitivity that may well be running ahead of the familiar Washington reflexes: the oversimplified, either-or shorthand of congressional debate, and the primal, political instincts of the White House. One general trend is hard to refute. Asked to think back a year ago about where their sympathies were, with the Israelis or the

Palestinians, 50 percent said they were with the Israelis, while 13 percent allied themselves with the Palestinian cause. Today the comparable figures were only 39 percent with the Israelis but 23 percent with the Palestinians.

One reason for this shift could be that some 69 percent "disapproved" of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, when the question was put differently — "Do you think the Israelis were justified in invading Lebanon to stop rocket attacks and remove the PLO?" — 42 percent said yes and only 30 percent continued to disapprove.

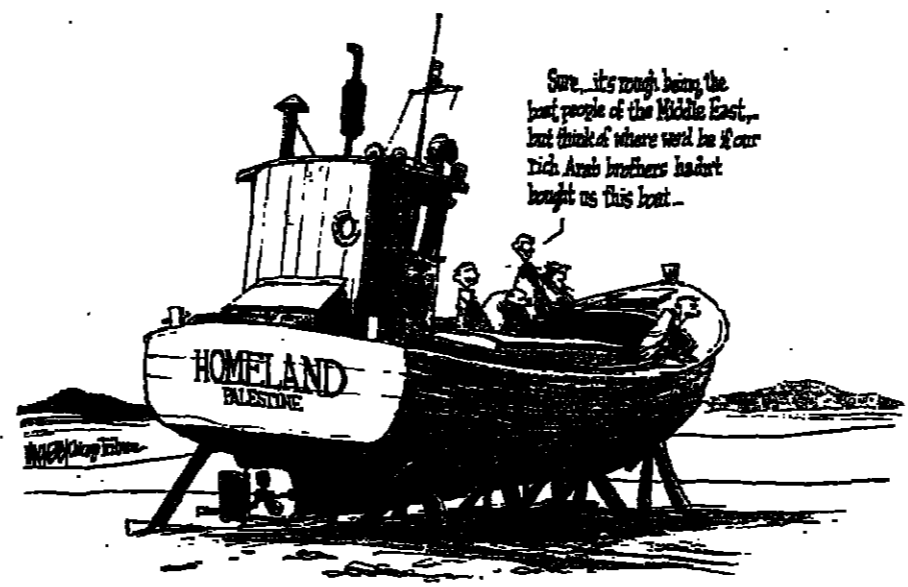
And so it went, with each effort to refine the questioning, there were significant refinements in the public view.

Some 76 percent thought the Palestinians had a "right" to establish an independent state, the United States (having supported the idea in a 1947 United Nations resolution. But many thought this might be the best solution, and only 55 percent thought the United States should "help" bring about.

A majority (55 percent) opposed American recognition of the PLO as the official representative of the Palestinians. But 83 percent favored Palestinian representation of some sort at peace negotiations.

A majority (49 to 41) thinks that U.S. policies in the Middle East are "balanced," and most of those who disagree think the bias favors Israel. A larger majority thinks that the American "media" is fair to both sides. The Reagan plan wins strong support — but so does the basic U.S. commitment to Israel. If there is a lesson in all this, it lies less in the numbers than in the evidence that the American public is entirely capable of absorbing the complexities of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict when it is presented, as it rarely is from Washington, in all its complexity.

The Washington Post.



## The Charter: Where It Came From, Where It May Go

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — Given Israeli and Palestinian preconceptions, debate can seem doomed to degenerate into a dialogue of the deaf.

Palestinians are quick to point out the underlying injustices of Zionism, and how unaccommodating that ideology is to the national and civil rights of the Palestinian people.

Zionists, unable seriously to contest this, turn to the Palestinian charter and specifically Articles 6 and 15, which call for the ultimate dismantlement of the state of Israel.

The three Palestinian charters have been sets of principles agreed upon by national assemblies reflecting Palestinians' aspirations to independence and their opposition to Zionism. Each successive charter was a reaction to a setback.

The first was adopted in 1919 by the First Arab Palestinian Congress, sitting in Jerusalem in response to the Balfour declaration, which had called for the establishment of a national Jewish home in predominantly Arab Palestine.

The second was produced in October 1948 in Gaza by a Palestinian National Assembly sitting five months after the proclamation of the state of Israel. It reiterated the Palestinians' right to independence and rejected the new changes that had befallen Palestine.

The Palestine Liberation Organ-

ization was set up in 1964. The third Palestinian National Charter was drafted by the PLO's constituent assembly, meeting in Jerusalem in May of that year, and ratified by the first National Council session, also held in Jerusalem. The text was amended at a National Council session held in Cairo in July 1968, a year after Israel occupied the rest of Palestine (the West Bank and Gaza), the Golan Heights and Sinai.

Article 6 says: "The Jews who had normally resided in Palestine until the beginning of the Zionist invasion will be considered Palestinians."

Article 15 declares "the liberation of Palestine" to be "a national duty." The aim is "the elimination of Zionism in Palestine." To this end "the Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human, moral and spiritual capabilities..."

The liberation process is defined as "the phase of the armed Palestinian revolution."

Critics of these texts tend to ignore the prior dispossession of Palestinians as Zionism proceeded to establish Eretz (greater) Israel. In the 20 years from 1948 to 1968, when there were no Articles 6 and 15, neither was there peace but rather continued methodical negation in words and deeds of the existence of the Palestinians. By com-

parison, the charter can be regarded as a mild rhetorical reaction.

A Palestinian's view of Zionist opposition to the charter might be expressed this way:

We, the Israelis, came to your country uninvited, took your lands and homes by force and chased you out, and we now deny you the right to return. Not content with the de facto recognition you have granted us, we ask you to disclaim even your dreams for what was once your homeland. Meanwhile, some of our leaders will continue to dream of extending Israel's frontiers as far as Baghdad and Kuwait.

The offending articles have in any case been superseded, in effect, by a resolution adopted by the National Council in September 1969. In this text the PLO resolved to work toward the setting up of a "popular democratic Palestinian state for Arabs and Jews alike in which there would be no discrimination and no room for class or national subjugation, and in which the right of both Arabs and Jews to perpetuate and develop their indigenous cultures would be respected."

Palestinians are the first to see the utopianism of this. Still, if history has shown that the Zionist dream can be fulfilled only through de-

struction, the democratic ideal testifies to faith in people's capacity for construction. The alternative is perpetuation of sacrifice and suffering.

The democratic dream would be to break with the status quo, step out of the straitjacket and conceive new solutions. What matters finally should be the preservation of the people, not of the state. And if the price for this is the overthrow of the existing order, so be it.

Jewish thinkers have agreed. For instance, Albert Einstein, who said he would "rather see reasonable agreement with the Arabs on the basis of living together in peace than the creation of a Jewish state."

Later, with the state created, Martin Buber wrote in the Hebrew journal Ner in 1961: "Only an internal revolution can have the power to heal our people of their murderous sickness of causeless hatred [for the Palestinians]... Only then will the old and young in our land realize how great was our responsibility to those miserable Arab refugees in whose towns we have settled Jews who were brought from afar..."

Of course, the de-Zionization of Israel and its replacement by a bi-national democratic state is not a short-term prospect. Meanwhile, the PLO is in fact

willing to accept the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, such together forming about 20 percent of what was until 1948 Palestine.

That is a striking feat from the 1968 charter text. At recently the PLO, signed a document accepting all UN resolutions on Palestine — which include the 1947 recommendation for partition.

And now there are Palestinians campaigning quietly for modification of the charter. 160-member PLO central committee discussed the matter at a meeting in Damascus last week. The impending session of the Palestine National Council may finally call the Israeli bluff and amend the charter, eliminating the two articles that have fished ammunition for so much criticism.

It will then remain to be seen whether Israeli arguments against the charter have been more than a pretext to hold on to what was obtained by force of arms. Or whether the objectives of Zionism — the main cause of so much enmity between Jews and Arabs — can be adjusted to reality.

The writer is an investment banker based in Paris and a commentator on Middle East issues.

## The Mexican Crisis: President de la Madrid Accedes to a Mess

By Guy F. Erb

WASHINGTON — The United States and Mexico have only begun to grapple with the implications of Mexico's crisis. Urgent short-term problems have obscured the damage it may cause to economic links between the two countries.

The criticism arose from Mr. Bush's comments on how best to achieve an independent Namibia, ruled illegally for so long by South Africa. Everywhere he went Mr. Bush encountered varying degrees of skepticism because of the American approach toward resolving the guerrilla war.

As he takes office as president, Miguel de la Madrid faces economic difficulties as serious as any Mexico has experienced in 50 years. Moreover, the economic effects of these problems are felt far beyond the borders.

Many U.S. companies saw third-quarter earnings drop as their Mexican subsidiaries lost sales or as shipments to Mexico fell. Exchange controls limit the conversion of profits to dollars. Countless businesses await payment for goods and services provided to Mexico. U.S. banks hold the main portion of the \$38 billion that Mexico owes foreign banks. The so-

cial effects of Mexico's economic downturn also affect relations — witness recent increases in detentions of undocumented Mexican immigrants.

Financial measures taken last summer by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank's acceptance of delayed repayment of debt and the shipping of essential products on credit by many corporations to Mexican subsidiaries or partners are attempts to keep Mexico's economy from grinding to a halt.

They have barely succeeded. Shortages due to lack of foreign exchange will worsen the slump unless a way is found to break the import bottleneck. Mexico's recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund to introduce policies that would warrant drawing on the Fund was an essential first step. Although recourse to the IMF is painful for Mexico, the drawing will help restore foreign confidence and ease foreign exchange

shortages. The agreement will clear the way for the austere adjustment that must follow Mexico's oil boom. Mexican policies to encourage both Mexican and foreign private investment will also help, even if political constraints in Mexico place limits on the de la Madrid team's initiatives.

Washington acted promptly in support of Mexico in the early stages of the crisis. Both the U.S. and the Mexican governments must now take further steps to help rebuild confidence in Mexico's economic future.

Business leaders in both countries have proposed that private banks and financial-services companies join the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Mexican government in establishing a revolving fund for short-term export credits to Mexico. Such a fund would involve private finance and Ex-Im Bank insurance and guarantees. It would act as a lender of last resort to U.S. firms whose exports to

Mexico were blocked by the scarcity of dollars there. The success of the fund would depend significantly on Mexican measures to break through the trade and financial bottlenecks that hamper commerce.

Washington has come close to an agreement with Mexico under which Mexico would phase out export subsidies in exchange for an "injury test" in Washington's assessments of the impact in the United States of Mexican exports. Such an agreement faces opposition in both countries. Some U.S. companies and unions prefer the present situation, which allows quick countervailing duties against subsidized Mexican exports. In Mexico, supporters of a strong, untrammeled state role in the economy oppose any agreement that would limit Mexico's policy freedom.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid should lead their governments and public opinion to acceptance of a trade agreement. A durable trade accord would have to be based on fair concessions and shared rights and obligations. The United States should not seek unreasonable advantages from Mexico's current circumstances; Mexico must recognize that its economic development has reached a point at which Mexican actions have a significant effect on U.S. firms, farms and work-

ers. A good agreement is essential to sustaining the exports from Mexico that enable it to continue to diversify its industry and repay its international debts.

The removal of trade irritants by both countries; adoption by Mr. de la Madrid of foreign investment policies that encourage sustained operations by foreign companies in Mexico; Mexico's drawings on the IMF; a revivable export credit fund with Ex-Im guarantees — all would strengthen Mexico's creditworthiness and capacity to carry out economic adjustment measures.

At these steps would help the present situation, which allows quick countervailing duties against subsidized Mexican exports. In Mexico, supporters of a strong, untrammeled state role in the economy oppose any agreement that would limit Mexico's policy freedom.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor, contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be edited. We cannot acknowledge letters, but we value the views of readers who submit them.

## Mexico: An Old Optimism Endures

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — Mexico gets a new president every six years and a new generation every 15 years. This, as usual, is the problem facing Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado as he takes responsibility for governing this fabulous and beautiful country: how to deal with both its faltering economy and its spectacular fertility.

You don't have to be an expert on interest rates or the price of oil to understand Mexico's quandary. All you have to do is look around.

Mexico City is now the third largest city in the world, according to United Nations estimates — after Sao Paulo and Shanghai. It is a city of inspiring and troubling contrasts: full of imaginative builders and artists, pushing their dreams into the next century; and of slums, dominated by eager, wandering children hawking newspapers and running errands along the Reforma.

Every time I come it is the people rather than the politicians who dominate the scene. Presidents are elected for a fixed term; they have more power than they deserve and more problems than they can bear, and then are rewarded but discarded into a life of opulent retirement.

Meanwhile, the life of Mexico is determined by the passions of its people; by the skills of its better educated physicians, who preserve life at the beginning and prolong it at the end, and by the philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church, which encourages a Catholic population of the faithful.

All this has created a new Mexican nation within the last two generations. I came here for the first time in 1945. The population of Mexico at that time was just under 20 million. It is now more than 70 million.

In 1975 I flew to Cuba with Presi-

dent Echeverría and traveled all over that island with him and Fidel Castro when they were talking nonsense about the power of the Third World. On the way back I asked Mr. Echeverría what was to be done to sustain the vast population increase in Mexico, and about the illegal export of Mexico's unemployed workers northward into the United States.

Wouldn't this create a crisis with the United States? I asked. Wouldn't the population of Mexico reach 100 million by the end of this century? No, he said, the population of Mexico at the turn of the next century would not be 127 million, but more likely about 100 million.

That was the basic problem that Mr. Echeverría and his successor, José López Portillo, faced and were not able to solve, and it is now the challenge before the new president. But despite all the current difficulties, Mexican officials are not pessimistic about the future, for they are accustomed to adversity and they remember more serious crises in the past.

They say that in 1930 the average life of a Mexican was 37 years, that the infant mortality rate was 2.5 percent and that the level of literacy was only 33 percent. By the end of the 1970s, they say, average life expectancy was 65 years, infant mortality was down to 0.7 percent and the literacy rate was up to 81 percent. Their standards of judgment may be questioned, but their progress over these last 50 years is not in doubt.

What is in doubt is whether Mexico's rate of economic growth, even with its vast oil resources, will keep pace with the growth of its popula-

tion and the decline of the world prices for its natural resources.

The Mexicans now have an external debt of \$80 billion. To pay the interest they have to borrow at high rates and introduce austerity at home that will increase unemployment and the flight of jobless people into the United States. This will be an increasing problem with Washington, which now must deal with more than 11 million unemployed against the competition of illegal Mexican aliens.

Even so, Mexico City is celebrating the inauguration of a new president, and is jumping with human energy and excitement. It is having a party for Mr. de la Madrid, with all flags flying. In this upland valley you can't see the mountains for the smog, or hear the doubts of journalists for the laughter of children.

The Mexican ambassador in Washington, Bernardo Sepúlveda, who has just been appointed foreign secretary, said the other day, "The best resource Mexico has are the Mexicans themselves." Others may think that overpopulation is Mexico's major problem, but he believes it may be the country's hope for the future.

"I am certain," he said in Boston in October, "that the solution to our economic problems will be based, essentially, on the effort and hard work of the Mexican people. We are capable of overcoming adversity and that is precisely what we shall do."

The problems here now are transitory, he thinks, part of the larger economic crisis in the world, serious but not critical, and not something with which to depress the people during the inaugural ceremonies. They will think about all that tomorrow or later on, when the party is over.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No Freeze Compromise

Regarding "The Trick Is to Sell America on a Compromise" by Steven Rosenfeld (HT, Nov. 4):

Citing a Brookings Review essay that calls for compromise between the nuclear freeze movement and the Reagan administration, the writer adds that "the freezers would probably leap at a reasonable compromise." He ignores a

SCIENCE

# Coping With an Ailment of the Aging

By Nadine Brozan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lucile and Bernard Nathanson had sailed together for three decades, so both were astonished when Mr. Nathanson suddenly forgot which side was port and which starboard.

"I would yell at her about forgetting something so simple," Dr. Nathanson said the other day, recalling the first incidence of his wife's memory loss.

Dr. Nathanson, a retired dentist, was in his 70s, and his wife, Mrs. Nathanson, was in her 60s. That was three years ago, and as Dr. Nathanson said, it was not a momentary aberration but the start of the degenerative disease known as Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease, an ailment that was until recently largely ignored by medicine since its description by Alois Alzheimer, a German neurologist, in 1907, is attracting increasing — some say belated — attention in research and treatment.

The disease is considered the most frequent cause of irreversible dementia, the loss or impairment of mental powers, in adults. What sets it off and what can be done to stem the mental and physical decline it brings remain mysteries, although some clues in the brain are under study. For its victims the disease means memory loss, learning and concentration disabilities, disorientation in time and space, inability to communicate, poor coordination and startling personality changes. As the disease advances patients become unable to tend to their needs and are vulnerable to other illnesses, some fatal.

"In its severe form it affects 5 percent of the more than 25 million Americans over the age of 65, and in its mild and moderate forms an additional 10 percent," said Dr. Barry Reisberg, clinical director of the geriatric study and treatment program at New York University Medical Center. "More than three million Americans are affected directly, to say nothing of the additional millions in their families. It also strikes younger people, although fewer of them, as early as their mid-40s."

Along with the intensification of research interest, another change is occurring. In the past, the families of those afflicted, embarrassed by their unusual behavior, tended to keep the ailment a secret. Now people are discussing it. During Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Week, which ended Saturday, Victor Potamkin, president of the Potamkin Cadillac Corp., presented a \$25,000 award to Dr. Carl Eslinger, president of Montefiore Medical Center, one of the major centers in the country dealing with the disease, for "distinguished contributions" to knowledge about the ailment.

Potamkin described the condition of his wife, Luba, who has Alzheimer's and who became known for her ebullient television commercials. "What is there to be embarrassed about?" he asked. "She runs five miles a day and plays tennis in an hour and a half a day. But what has happened to her brain?"

Potamkin has spent more than \$100,000 this year to establish six research fellowships.

THE Nathansons also want to discuss their situation. "There is no hope for us," Nathanson said. "Our function is to help future generations."

Mrs. Nathanson, 62, was in her late 50s when her memory began to fail. Dr. Reisberg, one of her physicians, classifies her case as moderate. Although she has clear comprehension of her problem, one of whose side effects is partial aphasia, it is evident that it has totally altered the fabric of the Nathansons' 36-year marriage.

"I go to sleep with Alzheimer's and I get up — well, sometimes I don't want to get up," said Dr. Nathanson, who is 74. Nevertheless, he said, he is busier than he ever was when he was an associate professor at Columbia University School of Dentistry.

His days bear little resemblance to his vision of retirement. "I am a hobbyist," he said, "a chess player, a potter, a sailor, and I haven't done any of those for two years." Rather, his time is consumed with the minutiae of conducting a household: "I go to the bank, I write checks. I see that the maid comes. I feed the cat. I pay the insurance. I take out clothes to the tailor. I shop and make breakfast and lunch. And I'm always looking for things, for wall paper, for keys, for glasses. I'm constantly harassed, not by Lucile but by the situation. It is devastating. It distresses two people, not only the one who is impaired."

Shortly after the episode on the sailboat, Mrs. Nathanson, then a professor of dance at Nassau Community College, became aware that something was amiss.

Other symptoms appeared. "She began to misplace things in the kitchen," her husband said, "and she would serve me meals comprised of mashed potatoes and french-fried potatoes, while there were baked potatoes in the oven."

Dr. Nathanson consulted a psychiatrist friend, who suggested the possibility of Alzheimer's disease, a diagnosis later confirmed by a neurologist. Mrs. Nathanson has participated in trials of four drugs, but none have proved helpful.

The first emotion that struck the Nathansons was anger. "It made me feel tense and frustrated," Mrs. Nathanson said. "It was difficult to control my anger, but I do the best I can," he said.

Now there is more sorrow than anger.

"I never told you this before," Mrs. Nathanson said suddenly and pensively, "but sometimes when I look out at the ocean at East Hampton, I think maybe I should just walk out into it and not turn back." Dr. Nathanson wept.

Mrs. Nathanson was forced to retire from her professorship in the program she had organized at the college because "her students began complaining that she was teaching the same lessons over and over again," her husband said.

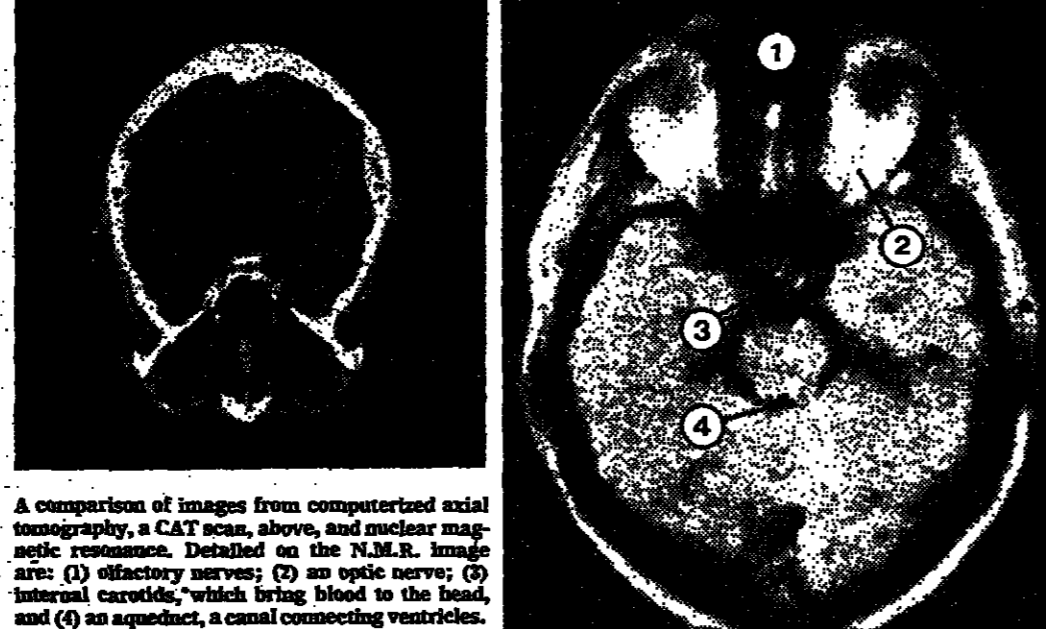
"Lucile has been an athlete since childhood, but now she cannot follow a dance schedule, so instead my dear wife has taken up running four miles a day near-Gracie Mansion," Dr. Nathanson said.

"I enjoy that," she said. "I don't have to bother with anyone else, and I can run by myself." She also devotes time to gardening at their East Hampton home.

They have tailored their interest in the arts to Mrs. Nathanson's capacity to understand what she watches. Mr. Nathanson does not attend any event without her because, he said, "we like to be together." He added, "I sold my boat because I wouldn't sail without her."

"The most devastating aspect of our lives," Dr. Nathanson continued with undisguised bitterness, "has been the isolation. Nobody comes to visit us anymore, nobody calls, everybody ducks us. People are afraid."

His greatest shock, he said, comes from a weekly support group at the New York University Medical Center's geriatric study and treatment program. He also organized a group in Bridgehampton, New York. "My only hope lies in support group meetings," he said. "We're all in the same boat."



A comparison of images from computerized axial tomography, a CAT scan, above, and nuclear magnetic resonance, an NMR scan, below. Labels: (1) olfactory nerves; (2) optic nerve; (3) internal carotid artery, which brings blood to the brain; and (4) an aqueduct, a canal connecting ventricles.

## A Magnetic Device Raises Hopes For Diagnosing Without X-Rays

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Radiologists say they have developed a revolutionary technique for medical diagnosis that they expect to perform significantly better and more safely than the advanced X-rays that overtook the field only a decade ago.

Instead of using X-rays, the new diagnostic device produces pictures that are based on the responses of atomic nuclei in a magnetic field. The device, called nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, produces images of internal tissues that are similar to the computerized, cross-sectional X-ray pictures made by the so-called CAT scanners. CAT stands for computerized axial tomography.

The new method appears to be far safer than diagnostic techniques that depend on X-rays, injected contrast solutions and radioactive tracers. Studies also indicate that the technique will yield sharper pictures and show more distinctions than CAT scanners.

So far, the radiologists say, the technique has been used primarily in experimental testing on animals. But the scientists note that three major hospitals in the United States and others in England are using it on patients.

The development has prompted some institutions to reconsider plans to purchase expensive CAT scanners, according to Dr. Leon Kaufman, director of the University of California's Radiologic Imaging Laboratory here.

How widespread the use of the new devices will be in medium-size or small hospitals or clinics is a matter of some question because, like CAT scanners, the new devices are costly. The price of the smallest commercial unit is about \$800,000, and the Discomat unit used here sells for \$1.5 million.

Dr. Kaufman and others said brain scans done with the experimental imager here were far more detailed than those from the best CAT scanners. Without injecting anything into the body or exposing patients to radiation, as required by currently available imaging techniques, the new device produces clearly show blood vessels and contours of brain tissue and distinguish between different types of soft tissues.

Dr. Ronald Evans, head of radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Washington University in St. Louis, cautioned that because the experimentation with the technique and the use of it were still in the early stages, it was too soon to describe or predict its full potential. But he said the device now in fact gives new information about the body, about its chemical structure. For the first time, I can get an image of proton density in the body, for example, and of how those protons are influenced by other chemicals around them."

INVESTIGATORS exploring the devices are studying such questions as their ability to distinguish between benign and malignant breast tumors; to detect abnormalities of the heart muscle and valves; to diagnose heart attacks, strokes and tiny lesions of the kidneys; to examine the spinal column and disks; and to evaluate how cancerous tumors are responding to therapy, all without known risk to patients.

Nuclear magnetic imaging may also be used to detect atherosclerotic plaques in large blood vessels, to determine the health effects of bypass grafts and prospective

donor kidneys, to detect the lesions of multiple sclerosis and to determine their response to therapy, and to measure the effectiveness of treatment for heart disease, all without subjecting patients to hazardous injections of dyes or to X-rays.

Kaufman's institution is one of three in the United States now using the new technique in examinations of patients. The others are the Cleveland Clinic (working at the nearby Technicare facility) and the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. To date, the largest number of human studies have been done in England.

Unlike CAT scans, NMR can show structure as well as function. Dr. Kaufman said. It is capable of distinguishing normal from abnormal tissue, even when the abnormality does not change the size or shape of the affected organ. Images can be made in any plane through the body and three-dimensional information can be obtained with one measurement.

NMR can show blood vessels without the use of hazardous contrast materials, which can cause adverse reactions in some patients. It is far more specific than CAT scans in depicting different types of tissues. And repeated scans can be done without the CAT scan's risk of excessive radiation. That means doctors may be able to monitor the progress of therapy or the progression of a chronic disease by taking as many scans as often as they wish without danger to the patient.

## Yemen Ban May Save Black Rhino

United Press International

GLAND, Switzerland — The Yemen Arab Republic banned the import of rhinoceros horns, used by Yemeni men as carved dagger handles, in a move that conservationists said will save the African black rhino from extinction.

The World Wildlife Fund said it also is campaigning against the use in Asia of rhino horn as a drug. Extracts from the horn are used as an aphrodisiac as well as a drug to reduce fever and to fight inflammation. "A special pharmacological study found no evidence that rhino horn has any medicinal effect," the agency said.

The World Wildlife Fund said Yemen imported 49,819 pounds of rhino horn from 1969 to 1977 — "equivalent to the deaths of 8,000 rhinos."

As in a CAT scan, the patient being examined lies on a table that slides into the cylindrical device. The imager is turned on and a picture of a "slice" through the body is generated on a television screen. A typical examination takes four to eight minutes, though the time is expected to decrease while the number of slices increases with further technological improvements. The equipment here produces 15 images of the head in 6.5 minutes, which is faster than a CAT scanner operates.

The new technique is based on the fact that certain atomic nuclei, such as hydrogen ions, act like tiny bar magnets. They align in one direction when placed in a static magnetic field. Energy in the range of radio waves can cause them to realign the other way. When the imposed radio frequency is removed, they flip back and emit radio waves that are characteristic of the substance and its environment. The same substance with different surroundings would emit a different signal.

Before its potential for medical diagnosis was discovered, nuclear magnetic resonance was used for decades by chemists to analyze uniform samples of solids and liquids.

Despite its many apparent advantages, NMR imaging does have problems. One is its large size and the need to keep it in a place that protects it from extraneous radio signals and substances that contain magnetic iron.

Any object with magnetic iron, such as a screwdriver, can become a flying missile in the powerful magnet's vicinity. People with pacemakers, for example, could not be examined by the new device.

Until more is known about possible hazards, pregnant women are also being excluded. The technique does not produce good pictures of bone, but it will show where bone has been infiltrated by soft tissue, such as a brain tumor.

## String of Galaxies Discovered

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The discovery of the largest known structure in the heavens — a string of galaxies 700 million light-years long — could help explain how the universe took shape eons ago, scientists say.

Astronomers at radio telescopes in West Virginia and Puerto Rico said that they have identified a string of galaxies stretching from the constellation Pegasus to the Big Dipper, halfway across the sky.

The filament of galaxies is 100 million to 200 million light-years in length, the researchers said. A light-year is the distance light travels in one year — about 6 trillion miles. A typical galaxy contains millions to hundreds of billions of stars.

Riccardo Giovanelli, a staff astronomer at the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center near Arecibo, Puerto Rico, said finding the huge chain of galaxies supports the theory that galaxies condensed from long filaments of matter.

The theory was proposed by the Soviet astronomer Y.B. Zeldovich. An alternative theory says galaxies formed independently and later drifted together due to gravity.

But according to Mr. Giovanelli, there has not been enough time since the beginning of the universe for gravity to cause a cluster as large as the newly discovered string of galaxies.

Mr. Giovanelli and his collaborator — Martha Haynes, assistant director of the National Radio Observatory in Green Bank, West Virginia — used radio waves in finding that two previously identified clusters were actually two ends of one much larger cluster. The two clusters, named the Lynx and Ursa Major superclusters and the Perseus supercluster after the constellations in which they are located, were separated by the Milky Way.

Mr. Giovanelli said that a filament "that you might trace all the way around the sky." He said the galaxies in the filament are moving away from Earth at about 3,000 miles a second.

Marc Davis, a professor of astronomy and physics at the University of California at Berkeley, said this research and previous reports of very large clusters of galaxies also suggest that the universe is composed almost entirely of neutrinos, subatomic particles that might make up what is called the "missing mass" of the universe. This missing mass appears when scientists try to calculate the weight of galaxies. Measurements of the motion of galaxies suggest that they contain large amounts of matter that does not emit light — the missing mass. If the missing mass is made up of neutrinos, it means that neutrinos have dominated the universe from the time it was formed 10 or 15 billion years ago, Professor Davis said.

Dow Jones Averages									
NYSE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
AMEX	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Standard & Poor's	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Market Summary, Dec. 1									
NYSE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
AMEX	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Standard & Poor's	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

NYSE Most Actives									
IBM	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
GE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
AT&T	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

## Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
GE	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
AT&T	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

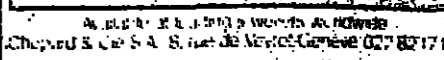
(Continued on Page 8)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**The Associated Press**

Turning to 1983 production, the IWC, after mentioning a shortfall in the Soviet Union's winter wheat sowings, said that "concern had arisen over dry conditions in India. Production in China is forecast on the increase. Elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere no particular problems have been reported."

[illegible]**Nov. 30**

273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
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مكتبة من الأحميل

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1982

Statistics Index

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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### Bumpy Ride Increases Resolve To Hold on to the Bull's Horns

LONDON — Feeling queasy about the stock market? It may be a bit of air sickness. Wall Street's power climb to record heights has been a choppy ride up. Since taking off from its Dow-Jones index low of 777 on Aug. 12, swings in the New York Stock Exchange's closing prices have averaged more than 12 points a day. Fifteen of the 79 trading sessions since then have seen spans of 20 or more points, five trading days have witnessed whopping moves of 30 or more and one day — Nov. 3 — the market pressed investors back against their seats with a 43-point blast-off.

"Thursday figures have shown an even more volatile pattern," said Charles S. Comer, chief technical analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities, who compiled the data.

Jack Nash, chairman of Oppenheimer & Co., commented that what is happening is characteristic of bull markets. "They gyrate," he warned investors to be prepared for more sharp moves. "The bull market is in an up-down digestive stage," he added. "But it won't stay as low as people think."

William L. Patenotte, research director at Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore brokers, observed that Wall Street's "institutionalization" is what has accounted for the unprecedented volatility in stock prices. He said it is the huge institutional investors, managing hundreds of billions of dollars for pension funds and such buying and selling shares in 100,000-share blocks. He noted that ten years ago individual investors accounted for 70 percent of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, while now that ratio has been reversed. "The volatility does not indicate market instability," Mr. Patenotte said. "Rather it reflects the uncertainty among money managers, with interest rates down so far since summer, about where their funds should be. They're just quicker on the trigger now."

#### Two Big Booms

Mr. Comer agreed that there is nothing wrong with volatility in itself, but he observed that it often precedes market pull-backs. In overall market terms, he said, the 1953-54 and 1962-66 bull periods displayed the upward-spiral pattern that is evident so far in the second half of 1982. In each of these periods, and especially in '53-'54, he said, there was a doubling of the price level with only minor corrections along the way. In 1954, the first break of the uptrend marked the beginning of a bear phase. In 1965, he said, there was a sharp break followed by one more push to new highs at 1,000; then the bear took charge.

"Of the 17 previous bull markets since the late 1800s, those are the only two to show such non-stop climbs. And in both cases, the first break was a big one."

Mr. Comer complained that the volatility, by "exaggerating and distorting trends," has rendered technical analysis of the market "ineffective at this juncture."

"We simply cannot identify more than a handful of stocks at any given moment that show truly attractive technical patterns," he said.

Leon G. Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs, who along with Mr. Nash and Mr. Patenotte was attending the annual European Institutional Investor conference here, pointed out that volatility on Wall Street has jumped 40 percent since the August price surge.

#### An Expansive Period

"In the last 100 days, two-thirds of the time the market on a daily basis has been up or down within a range of 1 1/2 percent," he said. "Whereas in the last year the deviation or swing has been 1.1 percent. That expansion is much higher than any time in recent years, at least."

The main factor, Mr. Cooperman said, is that Wall Street is responding "as a function of increased volatility on the bond market," where volatility in the last three years has surpassed that of stocks, upsetting a historical pattern. Then with interest rates heading down, he added, that volatility has begun shifting to stocks.

Second, he also noted the growing clout of institutions on Wall Street, noting the tendency of money managers to exhibit a "herd mentality" because they all look at the same statistics.

Third, he said there is the increasing impact of computer technology on the stock market, greatly speeding up information and accelerating bull-bear shifts.

In addressing the conference, Mr. Cooperman predicted, "At most, the bull market is at its midway point in terms of price, so expect another 30 to 35 percent advance over the next couple of years."

Mr. Nash, in his speech, told the 500 delegates representing Europe's top money managers that the "internationalization of Wall Street is no more than an empty phrase."

"I happen to believe that the predominance of New York in the world's financial life will grow greater, not weaker," he said. Mr. Nash said U.S. money managers do not share the concern of their European counterparts about a worldwide financial and economic collapse. He said Stefan Abrams, head of his firm's investment policy committee, finds "zero concern" among U.S. money managers about impending disaster. "Not because the patient hasn't been sick, but because we have diagnosed the illness and are treating it,"

International Herald Tribune

## EC, Hong Kong Reach 4-Year Textile Accord

BRUSSELS — After six months of often contentious negotiations, the European Community and Hong Kong signed a four-year agreement here Wednesday that will reduce the colony's quotas for low-priced textile sales to EC nations but will not cut trade below current levels.

The agreement appeared to eliminate threats by the community to withdraw from the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, the international textile agreement to which both parties subscribe, and it seemed likely to lead to bilateral settlements between the EC and its other major textile suppliers, possibly in the next few days.

An EC official who helped negotiate the agreement praised it, saying it would provide "a stabilizing force" for trade with Hong Kong, which is the community's biggest textile supplier. The agreement requires ratification by the EC ministerial council, but that is considered a formality.

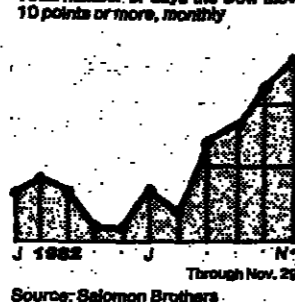
The accord, which takes effect Jan. 1, cuts quotas for five imports considered to be the most sensitive — T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, shirts and trousers — by between 6.3 and 8.3 percent, according to the official, who asked not to be named. In addition, the agreement sets "restraint levels" for 34 other categories and outlines average annual growth rates in imports that are "substantially lower than in the previous agreement."

Peter Tsao, Hong Kong's acting secretary for trade and industry, said the accord does not cut "current trade levels, and in most categories Hong Kong's trading opportunities in 1983 are higher than current trade levels."

He said that while Hong Kong gave in to the EC demand for lower import quotas, "the final pack-

#### Double-Digit Moves

Total number of days the Dow moved 10 points or more, monthly



Source: Salomon Brothers

## Stocks Are Mixed in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late selloff in the blue-chip issues caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close mixed after a roller-coaster day.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed as much as 11.5 points by early afternoon and was fractionally lower an hour before the close. Then it climbed back up 4.69 a half-hour later. But nervous investors started taking profits in the last half-hour, and the Dow closed down 8.19 at 1,031.09.

Advances continued to lead declines, however, by a ratio of three to two. Volume swelled to 107.9 million shares, the highest total in three weeks, from the 93.54 million traded Tuesday.

Analysts noted that the market was much stronger than the Dow average indicated. The Dow, the most widely quoted market average, is based on the prices of 30 blue-chip stocks.

Broader-based market indices continued to show gains, and the breadth figures were very good, signaling that investors are moving into the more speculative secondary stocks.

"Investors are losing their skepticism that the rally will hold," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "I think the market now has a good chance at making a stab at its November highs." The Dow average closed at a high of 1,065.49 Nov. 3.

Analysts said there was no specific news to explain the strength in the market.

"I think everyone was waiting for the Dow to hit 950, and when it held above 1,000 everyone rushed to get back on the bandwagon," one analyst said.

"Institutional investors, who recently had lessened their participation in the market, came back with renewed vigor and bought the recently depressed large capitalization stocks," said Stephen S. Weissglass, president of Ladenburg & Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Weissglass noted that many of these cash-laden institutional accounts "apparently believe that interest rates will soon decline further which in turn will buoy stock prices."

Martin D. Sass, president of M. D. Sass Investors Services, commented that "we are still in a major bull market and the Dow could reach a record 1,300 level."

Analysts said investors were buying high-technology issues along with some secondary issues.

IBM's performance was indicative of the market as a whole. The stock climbed as much as 1 1/2 after IBM announced it would change its method of accounting for foreign currency, thus raising 1982 earnings per share by about 10 percent. But the stock lost ground with the rest of the blue chips in the last hour and closed up only 1/4, at 86 1/2, in heavy trading.

## Key U.S. Numbers Fail to Add Up

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department made a mistake Tuesday in the Index of Leading Indicators for the simplest of reasons. Somewhere in the Bureau of Economic Analysis, somebody apparently used September's factory orders instead of October's, and no one caught it right away.

That made the index seem to rise in October by 0.6 percent instead of 0.2 percent as it actually did.

To business officials and analysts who are deeply into such figures, it added up to an amazing statistical goof. The government, sole tabulator of most national economic figures, just is not supposed to get the numbers wrong.

Department economists, who had predicted a gain of 0.2 percent or 0.3 percent, wondered why they had been so far off. And after a lot of checking — details of the report contain hundreds of separately calculated numbers — they focused on the suspicious orders figure.

In the words of chief economist Robert Ortner, another Commerce official "called them over there [the Bureau of Economic Analysis], and they called him back, and they went around and around for a while."

It was close to 4 p.m. by the time the mistake was discovered, Mr. Ortner said. He added that no one held up disclosure of the error until the 4 p.m. close of the principal stock exchanges.

"We let the secretary [Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige] know," he said, but the correction was not made until the report was printed the next day — many of them on page one.

And how much difference did the change really make? Probably not much, because the direction of the index — up or down — is considered much more important than the amount it moves.

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Banks in Singapore have been gearing up for funds fleeing Hong Kong.

## Hong Kong's Rivals Gear Up

By Bob Secor

Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Like buzzards circling over wounded prey, businessmen and government officials in parts of East Asia are scheming to capitalize on what some see as the eventual demise of Hong Kong as the region's business and banking center.

A crisis of confidence, triggered by strong signals from Peking that China intends to regain sovereignty over the affluent British colony before the end of the century, has sent the Hong Kong dollar plunging to new lows and the property and stock markets reeling.

Though China has sought to assure frightened investors that it will not tinker much with Hong Kong's proven style of wide-open capitalism, financial leaders inside the colony are positioning themselves to capture as much fleeing capital as possible.

Two weeks ago, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos emerged from a huddle with fiscal advisers to issue a decree making it easier for foreign investors to gain permanent residency status in the Philippines.

"Of course," Mr. Marcos acknowledged, "this is

deliberately aimed at the Hong Kong exodus, if there is such an exodus."

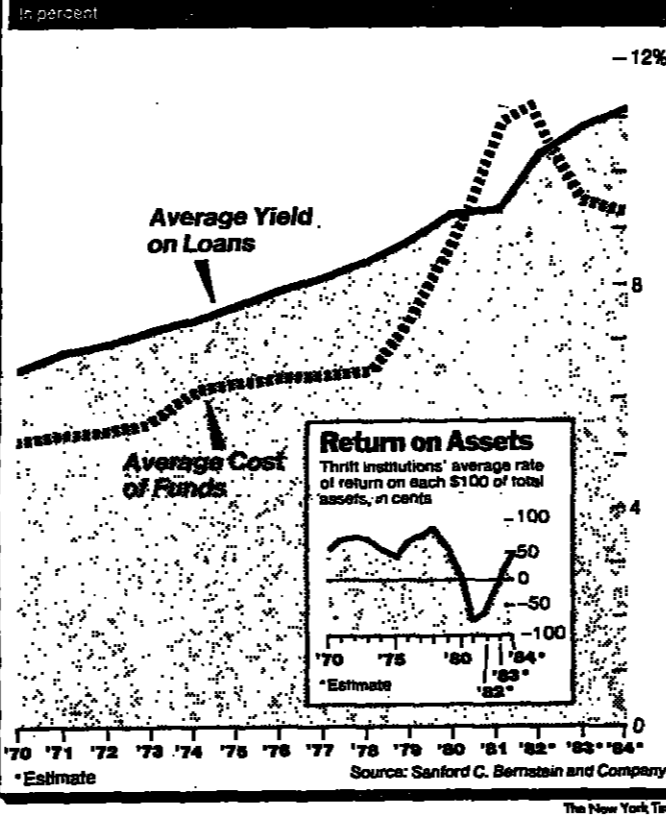
Under Mr. Marcos' order, a business executive from Hong Kong — or from anywhere else — would, in effect, be able to buy an open-ended visa simply by investing \$200,000 in this financially strapped country and keeping it here. Previously, an investor had to put his money in high-risk depressed areas to obtain long-term permission to stay. But now, the qualifying money can go into much safer investments such as small businesses, houses and even bank accounts.

According to Ralph Nubla, president of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the liberalized investment rules could attract Hong Kong residents shaken by the colony's financial and political prospects and seeking an alternative place to live and work.

Mr. Nubla's organization has been aggressive in its bid to snatch investment from Hong Kong. In recent weeks it has sent a scouting party to the colony to sound out executives there on the prospects of moving

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

### How Declining Interest Rates Are Improving The Outlook for Thrift Institutions



Source: Sanford C. Bernstein & Company

## S&Ls in U.S. Say Declining Rates May Mean an End to Bad Times

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The worst of times may be over for U.S. savings and loan associations.

Until recently, the thrift institutions were battered by high interest rates, resulting in huge losses for thousands and the demise of hundreds. A brighter picture began to emerge last summer, however, when rates began a sharp decline.

In early July, for example, the prime lending rate of major banks stood at 16 1/2 percent; today it is 11 1/2 percent.

When interest rates were high, most savings and loan associations were losing money. To attract deposits, they had to pay far higher rates than they were earning on their long-term mortgages, which were made when interest rates were much lower.

The result was wide deficits and the disappearance of many savings and loan associations. About 400 of them have been merged out of existence so far this year, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. And that follows 300 mergers in 1981. About 3,500 insured associations are now left.

If interest rates do not surge up again, better times seem to lie ahead.

"We think 1983 will be the year

of the comeback," said William B. O'Connell, president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, the industry's trade group.

Most analysts agree. The drop in interest rates is "producing a dramatic recovery of profitability for the savings and loan industry," said Jonathan Gray, an analyst with the New York securities firm of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Gray said the industry would continue to lose money in the fourth quarter and perhaps even in the first quarter of 1983, but he predicted that 1983 as a whole would be profitable. For all of 1982, he estimated that the institutions would experience losses of about \$1 billion, or about 10 percent of assets. But he predicted that 1983 as a whole would be profitable. For all of 1982, he estimated that the institutions would experience losses of about \$1 billion, or about 10 percent of assets.

But if interest rates stay roughly where they are now, with Treasury bills yielding about 9 percent, the thrift industry should earn 15 cents on each \$100 of average assets in 1983 and 50 cents in 1984, Mr. Gray said. And if interest rates fall even lower, with a Treasury bill rate of 7 percent, earnings would be at a rate of 43 cents in 1983 and 73 cents in 1984, he said.

"We're pretty excited about the lower interest rates," said Ronald A. Seagraves, president of Security

Savings and Loan Association of Vineland, New Jersey, which has assets of about \$600 million.

Security was unusual because it had been earning a profit until mid-year. In the first half of 1982, Mr. Seagraves said, it had a profit of about \$400,000. But then it acquired two failing thrift institutions, more than doubling Security's size. As a result, Security is losing money in the second half of the year. "Annually, we'll come to break even or maybe lose \$100,000," Mr. Seagraves said.

But the lower interest rates will make the enlarged Security operation profitable again, he said. "It's just what we've been waiting for."

In California, the reaction was similar. "It's helping — 1983 looks like a profit year," said Gerald D. Barrone, president of Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association in Glendale, which is expected to report a loss of \$16 million this year. "The lower interest rates give us a feeling of euphoria," he continued.

Mr. Barrone, like many other savings and loan executives, said he was especially excited about the opportunity to offer high-yielding money market accounts starting Dec. 14.

These new accounts at savings (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

### New Round of IOG Buying Signals

Gold and Volatile Growth Leaders Finish Fall Dips

After pushing equity up 44 per cent in this year's first broad market advance, the IOG fund stabilized its position to await a customary autumn correction which began flashing buying signals as the Dow probed 990 on November 23. IOG Growth report readers were shown last summer a 3-color reproduction of one of 700 pressure platings we use to catch highs and lows in the most volatile of stocks and commodities — this example having involved a TEXAS INSTRUMENTS buy signal at \$81 which was released to readers before the stock ran to \$135 in three months. Now buy signals have started developing in growth factors such as Central Data, Motorola, Raytheon, Koolha, SBA, Datapoint and Hewlett Packard after full corrections totalling 57 points in these seven issues close. Dimensions of next advances in these and many other volatile media including Gold, T-Bonds and cyclical commodities such as Cotton are being provided in regular weekly reports to fund holders — available for a complimentary period to interested growth investors and traders. Simply phone, telex or return the coupon:

INTERNATIONAL  
Offshore Growth, Inc.  
P.O. Box 90297  
Nassau, Bahamas  
European representative office:  
IOG, Inc. Rue de la Paix  
1000 Brussels, Tel. (02) 217-8340  
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Gentlemen: Please send complimentary copies of weekly IOG Growth reports plus IOG fund details to:  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 1, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	P.F.	S.L.	64kr.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	2.71	4.62	11.07	28.17	8.70	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Belgium	2.46	7.79	16.22	4.94	3.79	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Canada	2.46	4.00	4.75	1.24	2.15	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
France	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Germany	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Italy	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Japan	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Netherlands	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Portugal	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Spain	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Sweden	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Switzerland	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Taiwan	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
Thailand	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
U.K.	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200
U.S.	2.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.15	2.615	72.25	21.200

Source: 11:00 A.M. L.S.

(a) Commercial trans. (b) Amounts needed to buy one round. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on November 29, 1982: U.S. \$80.28.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



### SOCIETE NATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER FRANCAIS

U.S. \$75,000,000

11 1/2 per cent. Bonds due November 15, 1992

unconditionally guaranteed by The Republic of France

Issue Price 99 1/2 per cent.

payable as to 20 per cent. on 18th November 1982 and as to the balance on, and for value, 18th May 1983

Sparsbanken Oslo Akershus

Société Générale

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Bank of Helsinki Ltd.

Nordic Bank PLC

Postipankki

Scandinavisk Bank Limited

Sparsbanken A/S

Svenska Handelsbanken Group

Bergens Bank A/S

PK Christiania Bank (UK) Ltd.

Privatbanken A/S

Skopbank

Sparsbanken SDS

Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

Andelsbanken a/s Danabank

Bank of Åland Ltd.

Henriques Bank Aktieselskab

Jyske Bank

Sparsbanken Nord

Tronhjem Sparsbank

Winston Håkansson & Co. Fondkommission AB

Oslo Handelsbank A/S

Sparsbanken Rogaland

Trondhjem og Strindens Sparsbank

Fondfinans a.s.

RB-banken, Aktieselskab

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Dec 1									
U.S. Futures Prices									
Open High Low Settle Chg.									
Grains									
WHEAT									
Dec	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jan	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Feb	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Mar	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Apr	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
May	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jun	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jul	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Aug	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Sep	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Oct	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Nov	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Dec	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jan	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Feb	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Mar	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Apr	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
May	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jun	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jul	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Aug	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Sep	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Oct	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Nov	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Dec	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jan	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Feb	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Mar	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Apr	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
May	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jun	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jul	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Aug	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Sep	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Oct	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Nov	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Dec	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jan	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Feb	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Mar	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Apr	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
May	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jun	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jul	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Aug	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Sep	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Oct	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Nov	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Dec	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Jan	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Feb	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
Mar	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	+0.01				
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### CBS, Columbia and HBO Plan To Create a Major Film Studio

NEW YORK (NYT) — CBS, Columbia Pictures Industries and Home Box Office plan to create a motion picture company that they hope will blossom into one of Hollywood's major studios. The three companies said the studio, as yet unnamed, would be equally owned and financed by them, but would be run by an independent management team.

The studio is expected to begin operations early next year. Although the three partners did not specify the amount to be invested, they said it would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The venture brings together three strong but quite different partners, each of which expects to derive different advantages. CBS, which has been struggling in its efforts to forge a presence in the motion picture business, will be able to accelerate its participation in the industry.

HBO, a unit of Time Inc., and the dominant force of the pay-TV industry, would guarantee itself an additional source of feature films and solidify its already powerful industry position. The key to the participation of Columbia, which is owned by Coca-Cola, appeared to lie in a separate announcement that HBO had considerably sweetened a deal to license Columbia films for pay TV.

# CBS

### British Steel Says Losses Reduced

LONDON (AP) — State-owned British Steel Corp., citing improved competitiveness, announced Wednesday a sharp narrowing in its losses during the six months ending Oct. 5, compared with the same period last year.

The company, which at one time was losing 8 million pounds, or nearly \$13 million, a week, said its operating loss in the first six months of its financial year amounted to 154 million pounds, or \$246.4 million, compared with 208 million pounds, or \$332.8 million, last year.

It said interest payments during the six months to Oct. 5 on advances from the government amounted to 57 million pounds, or \$91.2 million. Extraordinary expenses during the period to improve competitiveness, including the closure of unprofitable plants, amounted to 330 million pounds, or \$528 million, the corporation said in a statement.

### IBM to Change Accounting Standard

ARMONK, N.Y. (UPI) — International Business Machines said Wednesday that it will adopt Financial Accounting Standard 52 on foreign currency translations in reporting its fourth quarter earnings and it will restate earnings for the rest of the year on this basis. It also will restate 1981 earnings on the same basis.

The company said that, while the 1982 impact cannot be determined precisely, it could increase profit by about 10 percent. Standard 52 requires the selection of either the U.S. dollar or local currency as "the functional currency" for each of IBM's national operations outside the United States. As with most multinational firms, IBM's consolidated results are currently reported in U.S. dollars.

### Company Notes

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH is increasing the number of shares for its underwritten stock offering from 15 million to 16.5 million, to be offered at \$60 a share.

UNITED BRANDS, which paid a dividend of five cents a share in October, said it will omit its dividend for the current quarter because of continuing losses.

VISA USA, which is based in San Francisco, has dropped plans to offer a money market fund, saying federal approval of local bank money funds has eliminated the need for it.

MASSEY FERGUSON HOLDINGS U.K., a subsidiary of Massey Ferguson of Toronto, has announced an \$11-million (\$17.8-million) investment program over the next three years to improve efficiency at its Coventry, England, tractor plant.

MOET-CHENNESSY, the French champagne producer, said that it has acquired Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario, California, one of the largest U.S. growers of roses, for an undisclosed amount of cash.

OMRON TATEISHI ELECTRONICS and General Signal of the United States have established a joint venture in Japan to make and sell equipment for the production of semiconductors.

VAUXHALL MOTORS, a subsidiary of General Motors, said workers at its two major British factories — Luton, north of London, and Ellesmere Port, near Liverpool — have accepted an 8-percent pay offer.

## Rivals of Hong Kong Try to Lure Capital

(Continued from Page 9)

ing their money across the South China Sea. The chamber has also placed an advertisement in the South China Morning Post, Hong Kong's largest English-language newspaper, talking up the Philippines as "an ideal outlet for the excess capital of Hong Kong."

Thailand, too, has entered the race for Hong Kong money. On Sept. 29, only days after the colony's jitters intensified when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ended a trip to Asia without achieving an accord on Hong Kong's future, Thai Industry Minister Chatichai Choonhavan urged Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda to begin a campaign to lure investors.

So far, Gen. Prem has appointed a high-level task force of banking, industry and government leaders, headed by Mr. Chatichai, to study how to attract Hong Kong capital. No specific strategy has been worked out, but the task force is talking about an idea similar to Mr. Marcos' plan, granting residency privileges in exchange for investment.

The Thais have been encouraged by a report from the Bank of Thailand indicating that the inflow of funds from Hong Kong, which has been averaging a little more than \$43,000 a month, showed an unusual jump to more than \$17 million in September.

Despite that bright news, Thailand, like the Philippines, has problems it must overcome if it is to be an entirely attractive place for Hong Kong-style investment. Both nations can boast of cheap land and labor but are saddled with second-rate transportation and telecommunication systems.

Also, although Thailand has made significant strides in reducing the problem of Communist insurgents, neither country would head a list for industrialists seeking guaranteed stability.

And after getting used to Hong Kong's hands-off approach to government regulation, investors from the colony might find the cumbersome bureaucracies, widespread corruption and enormous red tape of the Thai and Philippine governments too much to handle.

To try to surmount such problems, Filipino businessmen are proposing establishment of a free-trade zone patterned almost precisely on the Hong Kong model.

One idea, promoted by financier Enrique Zobel, would establish a mini-Hong Kong on a small island in the central Philippines near the commercial center of Cebu. As envisioned by Mr. Zobel, the area would operate with a different, more liberal set of foreign exchange, customs and legal rules than the rest of the nation. Another proposal would place such a

duty-free zone near the giant U.S. naval base at Subic Bay.

Top Philippine officials have been cool to such ideas so far. In Taiwan, however, a similar plan is being given serious consideration by the Economic Affairs Ministry, which is contemplating three different sites as potential locations for such a free-trade zone. But Taiwan's efforts to cash in on Hong Kong's misfortune, ironically, are being hampered by uncertainty about the island nation's own future.

The attitude is different in Singapore. Hong Kong's chief regional rival for the new industry and investment, where officials reportedly are uneasy over the prospect that colony dollars and citizens might be headed their way. Hong Kong investors are survivors of cut-throat competition, while Singapore's rapid economic success has resulted from adherence to elaborate government development plans that often emphasize business cooperation rather than rivalry.

## Finance Officials To Meet Dec. 9

Reuter

BONN — The finance ministers and central bank presidents of the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany will meet in Frankfurt Dec. 9 to discuss current monetary policy questions, the West German Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

A press statement said West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg will hold separate talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan ahead of the meeting.

In Tokyo earlier, both the Japanese Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan declined to comment on a local newspaper report that the five would meet.

Bonn said the meeting, at the invitation of West Germany, is one of the informal meetings the group holds occasionally. It said the U.S. and West German finance ministers will meet to give them an opportunity to have a first exchange of views since Mr. Stoltenberg took office in October.

## Oil Price Seen Falling Below \$30

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — The price of crude oil may fall to between \$25 and \$28 a barrel from the official OPEC price of \$34 a barrel if production quotas are ignored by OPEC nations, an Arab banking official said Wednesday.

Hussain Najadi, chairman and chief executive of the Arab Asian Bank, speaking at the Arab-Asian Banking and Investing Conference here, said Iran, which produces 2.5 million barrels a day, is increasing output to the daily mark of 3 million barrels, against an OPEC quota of 1.2 million barrels.

Libya also is producing 1.7 million barrels against a quota of 750,000 barrels and Venezuela has increased output to 2.2 million barrels against a 1.5 million-barrel quota, Mr. Najadi said.

The banker said the crude oil output of non-OPEC countries, including Norway, the United States, Britain and Mexico, has surpassed the total OPEC output.

The daily output by non-OPEC countries currently stands at 20.1 million barrels against OPEC's 18.2 million barrels. During 1980, OPEC had an output of 25.5 mil-

lion barrels compared to the non-OPEC nation's 17.2 million.

"With the announced discovery of new offshore oil fields in the United States last month and the ambition of the Chinese in developing their offshore oil, OPEC's future as a price-fixing cartel is in serious doubt," he said.

Already, he said, the Iranians were reported to have sold a "large amount of oil" to Japan at \$28 a barrel.

In Vienna, the OPEC news agency reported that members' revenue fell from a record \$278.59 billion in 1980 to \$253.07 billion in 1981 because of declining output.

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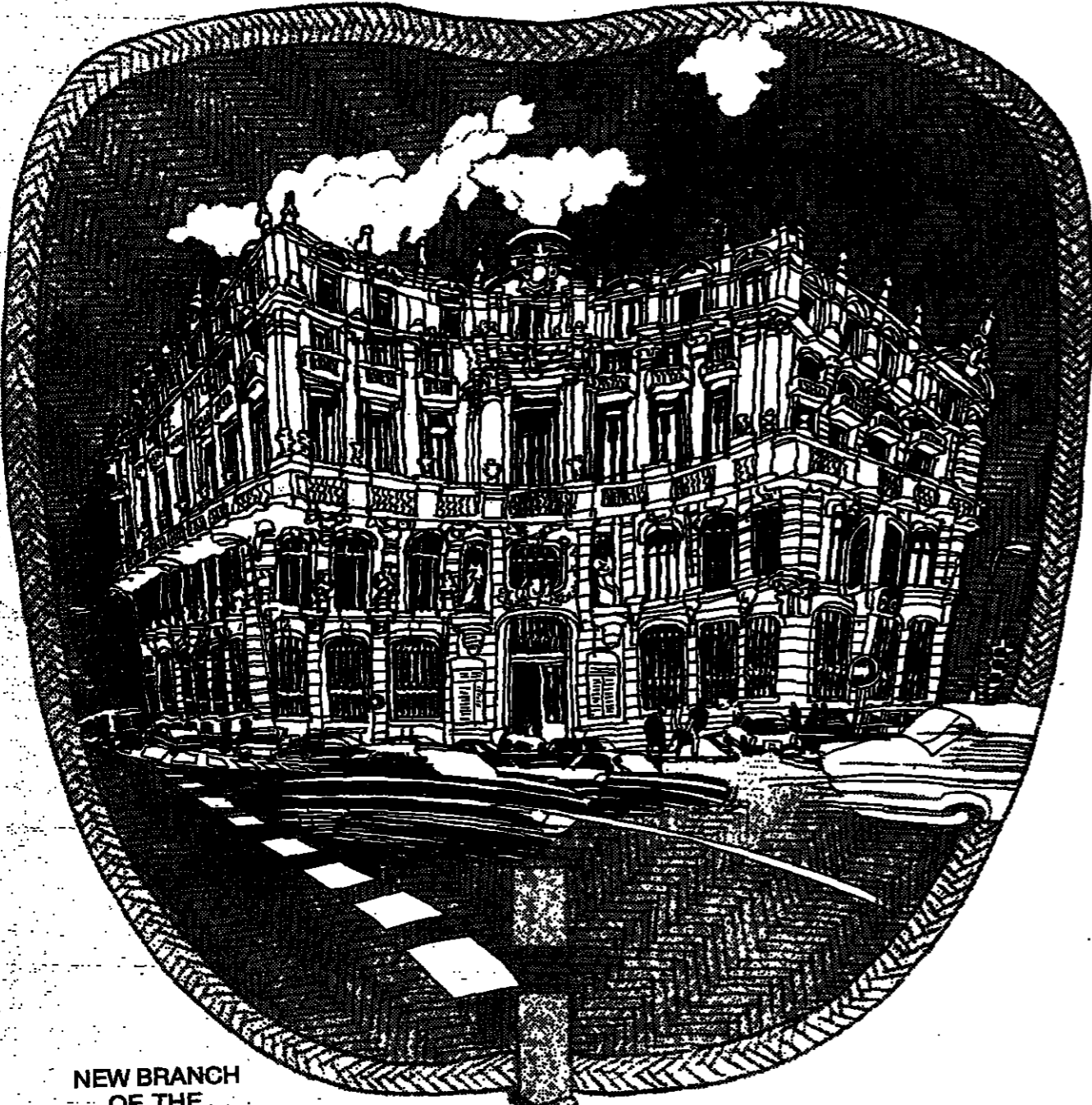


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## SPORTS

## Stricken Running Back Must Play Waiting Game

By Ira Berkow

**New York Times Service**  
**Pennsylvania — 10**

**CANONSBURG, Pennsylvania** — It is 6 o'clock, and in the chilly late-autumn air throughout this small Western Pennsylvania town the church bells are heard tolling the hour. It is nearly dark, and the street lamps are on. In the hilly distance, one can see snow-white smoke from the several chimneys of a chemical factory rising into the black and crimson sky.

One night a week about this time of year, at just about this hour, Doug Kotar would be returning to his home and family here — his wife, Donna, and their two children, Doug Jr., 9, and Christie, 6. He would stay the night and the following day, and then fly back to New York, where he was a running back for the National Football League's New York Giants.

From 1974 through last season, Douglas Allan Kotar was compiling the 3,380 yards that would make him the fourth leading rusher in the history of the Giants, behind only Alex Webster, Ron Johnson and Frank Gifford.

Generally after a Sunday game the players were given Tuesday off. Kotar flew home. Now, the family goes to him. Kotar, 31, lies in a hospital in Pittsburgh, about 25 miles north, paralyzed on his left side and undergoing physical therapy and chemotherapy for a malignant and inoperable brain tumor.

Kotar had always wanted to spend his football off-days — and offseason — at his ranch house in a wooded area a few miles from Canonsburg. Inside the house, a sign on the wall near the door reads: "We interrupt this marriage to bring you the football season."

## ART BUCHWALD

## Andropov's Honeymoon

WASHINGTON — "What do you plan to do about Yuri Andropov?" I asked a Soviet correspondent in Washington.

"We always give a new leader of the Soviet Union a honeymoon for six months before the press goes after him," he said. "The Soviet people don't want us to be too cruel at the beginning. After all, he won an overwhelming mandate and he should be given a chance," he said.

"We do the same thing in this country," I said.

"But if Andropov doesn't fulfill his campaign promises, then the power of the Soviet media will turn against him."

"I didn't know you could do this in your country."

"We certainly can and we will. Our readers expect us to keep our Soviet leaders honest. The function of our press and television is to tell the truth about our politicians no matter what position they hold in government."

"Do you think the fact that Andropov was head of the KGB might hurt his image with the people?"

"No. You people elect a former actor as your president, and it had no effect on Reagan's image."

"But an actor is not the same as a KGB director."

"It is in the Soviet Union. Our people revere the KGB. Anyone who rises to the top is in touch with all the people. He can identify with the workers, and the peasants, and the people trying to scratch out a living in the cold Siberian wastes. He knows about crime, and he has dealt with subversive elements in neighboring states. The KGB is much better training ground than Warner Brothers."

"Will the social life in Moscow pick up with Andropov in the Kremlin?"

## Fairs Urged for 3 Cities

PARIS — The executive committee of the International Bureau of Expositions Tuesday awarded a 1989 World's Fair date to Paris, and 1992 dates for Chicago and Seville, Spain, for a joint Universal Exposition to be held in those two cities. The committee's decision will have to be approved by the IBE Congress Dec. 8 but participants in the discussions said it was unlikely the committee's decision would be rejected.

"It always does when you get a new leader. Mrs. Andropov is now working the living quarters, as she's very unhappy with what Mrs. Brezhnev did. She has ordered new china for state dinners. She believes the Kremlin belongs to the Soviet people and she wants them to be proud of it. She's also ordered new clothes because she feels that the Russians pay close attention to what the first lady of the secretary of the Communist Party wears."

"Style has always meant a lot to the Soviets," I said.

"It's good newspaper copy. But as far as we newspapermen are concerned it's what Andropov does that counts. He inherited a stagnant economy from Brezhnev and he was elected because he promised to lower the inflation rate, balance the ruble. If he can do all this before he dies he could go down as one of the greatest Soviet leaders in history. But if his economic plan doesn't work we'll be as tough on him as we were on Brezhnev."

"Do you think he can do it?"

"He's a great communicator, thanks to his days in the KGB. And he has a lot of good going for him. The people want change, but he's going to have to work closely with the leaders of the Presidium to get his programs through."

"I guess he'll have to throw a few bones to the right wing of the Communist Party since they did so much work in his election," I said.

"He will. Andropov feels very strongly about prayers in school."

"Who would the schoolchildren pray to?"

"Marx and Lenin. Who else is there?"

"So we can't look for anything critical in the Soviet press about Andropov for at least six months."

"That's just about as long as the honeymoon will last. Then the Kremlin correspondents will get bored and we'll start telling it as it is."

"At which point Andropov will say to you people are disturbing everything he is trying to do to save the country."

"We're used to that in the Soviet Union. When the honeymoon is over every Soviet leader thinks the press is giving him a raw deal. But all Andropov can do is send us a gulag for 20 years and you know as well as I do, the Soviet public would never stand for that."

## The Feminine in Hamlet

Joseph Papp Casts a Woman as the Tormented Dane

By Leslie Bennetts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Joseph Papp's new production of "Hamlet" opens at the Public Theater tonight, audiences will see a lithe, dark Hamlet, slight but athletic and aggressive. This Hamlet fences with the best, throws Ophelia to the floor during his "Get thee to a nunnery!" speech, and wrestles his mother to the ground during the closet scene.

Most theatergoing New Yorkers have seen more than a few Hamlets, but this production offers a dimension few have experienced. For this Hamlet is being played by Diane Venora, a handsome 30-year-old actress who made a striking impression as Hippolyta in last summer's New York Shakespeare Festival production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The history of theater is peppered with female Hamlets, although they were always regarded as something of a novelty. Frequently, however, female Hamlets have appeared in benefit performances or in less-than-full productions of the play, and the Hamlets taken seriously by 20th-century critics have been male.

Papp, who is quite serious

about this "Hamlet," believes, however, that his casting choice enhances the play. This production marks the fourth "Hamlet" he has directed. "And I've seen 40 Hamlets," he says, "but I've never seen one like this. It illuminates parts of the play you would never see if a man were playing the role. When you take a major classic and change the terms of it, you immediately force people to really look at it again."

"For years I have wanted to do a female 'Hamlet.' I have always felt that there is a strong female side to Hamlet — not feminine so much as female. To me that has to do with an easier capacity to express emotion. The person playing Hamlet should be able to weep unabashedly and unashamedly. There are men who can do that, but they should be young; Hamlet is a very young person, an adolescent, a student."

"There are men who have played Hamlet very effeminate and there are those who played it macho; the male spectrum goes from the very tough to the effete and very delicate. Most English Hamlets from the 19th century on were quite delicate, while American Hamlets were much tougher — like Beau Brummell. Diane is a strong Hamlet, but not a macho

Hamlet; vulnerable, but not hysterical."

Sexual ambiguity has been associated with Hamlet since pre-Shakespearean times. A Danish legend dating back to the 12th century held that Hamlet was actually a woman whose sex had been concealed by her mother to protect Hamlet's claim to the throne.

In Shakespeare's day, men played all roles in the theater. Women began to be seen onstage only after Charles II granted permission.

By 1775 the young Sarah Siddons was winning critical praise for her portrayal of Hamlet in the provinces; she continued to play the role until she was 47 years old. Elizabeth Powell became the first woman to play Hamlet in London at the Drury Lane in 1796. And in 1820 Sarah Bartley became the first female Hamlet in the United States at the Park Theater in New York.

One of the 19th century's noted Hamlets was Charlotte Cushman, who played it in New York and Boston in 1851 and repeated the role in Boston 10 years later, using Edwin Booth's costume, which he had loaned to her.

Booth wrote in 1882, "I have always endeavored to make prominent the femininity of



Diane Venora in Papp's "Hamlet."

Hamlet's character and therein lies the secret of my success — I think. I doubt if ever a robust and masculine treatment of the character will be accepted so generally as the more womanly and refined interpretation. I know that frequently I fall into femininity, but we can't always hit the proper keynote."

At the turn of the century Sarah Bernhardt took an even stronger view on Hamlet's sexual identity. "I cannot see Hamlet as a man," said Bernhardt, who played the prince in Paris in 1899 and in London and the United States in 1900. "The things he says, his impulses, his actions, entirely indicate to me that he was a woman."

Many observers have perceived age as a critical issue. "If you look upon Hamlet as a mature man, then I don't think he should be played by a woman," said Eva Le Gallienne, who played Hamlet in 1937 in a production she also directed. "But I think psychologically one feels Hamlet was a youth. He's still going to Wittenberg, to college, you know. He can't be a mature man. The whole thing points to a very young youth, and therefore because a

boy of that age might not be technically equipped to play the role, this is why many women in their 30s who can look like a youth, and had the technical skills to play this great role, have played it."

Female Hamlets have won praise from a wide range of critics over the years. Remarkably upon Kitty Clive's interpretation in the 18th century, Dr. Samuel Johnson compared it to that of the leading actor David Garrick: "Mrs. Clive was the best player I ever saw. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick."

Hamlet is not alone among Shakespeare's male characters in having been played by women. The list also includes Romeo, Richard III, Othello, Falstaff, Hotspur, Iago, and Shylock, among others.

To be sure, such innovations have not always met with a sympathetic reception. When Nellie Holbrook played Hamlet in New York City in 1880, The New York Mirror heartily disapproved. "This absolutely masculine character is not capable of proper presentation by a woman, however great or talented," a reviewer declared.

## PEOPLE

## 'Gandhi' Film Praised At New Delhi Opening

Ben Kingsley drew a standing ovation at the world premiere of the movie "Gandhi" for his performance as Mohandas K. Gandhi, the hero of India's independence movement. Besides cheering the British-Indian actor, many of the 1,500 viewers praised the 523-minute movie, calling it "deeply moving." "I would want them to be moved," said Sir Richard Attenborough, the film's British producer-director. "This is not a diatribe. I tried to bring him to life. The audience in New Delhi included President Zail Singh, Cora King, widow of the American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and Kingsley. The Hindustan Times said: "An excellent biographical subject, it is treated here with the respect and attention that it deserves." The National Herald said it was a milestone in biographical cinema. "Few films move one so profoundly." The premiere raised more than \$105,000 in ticket sales and donations for the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and UNICEF. "Gandhi" opens today in London, Monday in New York and Tuesday in Los Angeles.

The fourth \$5-million New York State Lotto winner since the game began in 1976, a Newark, New Jersey, man with two families and four children said he hopes the money will pay his bills and still leave him enough to buy a new car. Curtis Sharp Jr., 44, was surrounded by 17 relatives and friends at a press conference at the Loto offices in Manhattan. "I've got two women out there who are ready to take it," Sharp said, introducing his wife, Barbara, whom he is divorcing, and Jacqueline Bernabe, whom he intends to marry. After paying off his wife's house and her bills and buying a new house for himself and his new family, Sharp said, he hoped to have enough to buy a new car to replace his 1971 station wagon. In two weeks, Sharp will receive a first payment of \$226,100. After that, there will be 20 annual payments of \$238,695. Sharp admitted to some family contention after he won the prize, but it's been sorted out. "We'll all just have a big shindig. I don't think there'll be any problems from now on because they'll be getting the money," Sharp said. He intends to keep working at Bell Laboratories as a plant watch operator.

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## PERSONALS

SECOND NEWS OF Carl A. Haglund  
born in Finland, deceased 8/5/1982  
Sydney, New York. Contact William  
K. Haglund, 1013 29th Street,  
Building, Syracuse, New York 13202  
USA.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

LEFT BANK

Near Invalides, Louvre, 1st floor,  
1 large bright, perf. & mod. room.  
CCP 446. 562 26 27.

## LOOKING TO BUY?

In Paris or French Riviera  
Contact Shores Int'l (US Management)  
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## AV. FOCH - RARE

MAGNIFICENT 340 SQM. PLAT  
3 rooms, modern, 100% finished.  
FRANK ARTHUR 543 01 69.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

AVE FOCH, ground floor, 2 gardens  
facing south, renovated, 1 bedroom,  
portico, mod. studio, Cabane Roven  
577 95 10

## GREAT BRITAIN

FLAT FOR SALE - LONDON  
An absolute first in the heart of  
Hyde Park. Incredible 1000 sq ft, tiled  
terraces overlooking the park with large  
marble baroque, very large reception  
room, dining room, double bedroom  
with suite bathroom, large and beau-  
tifully equipped kitchen and breakfast  
room, cloakroom. The whole flat created  
by top designer and the super high  
class furniture imported from Italy and  
supplied by Harrods. 58k curtains and  
many more interior features. Forber  
8th, closed garage, TV, electric door  
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